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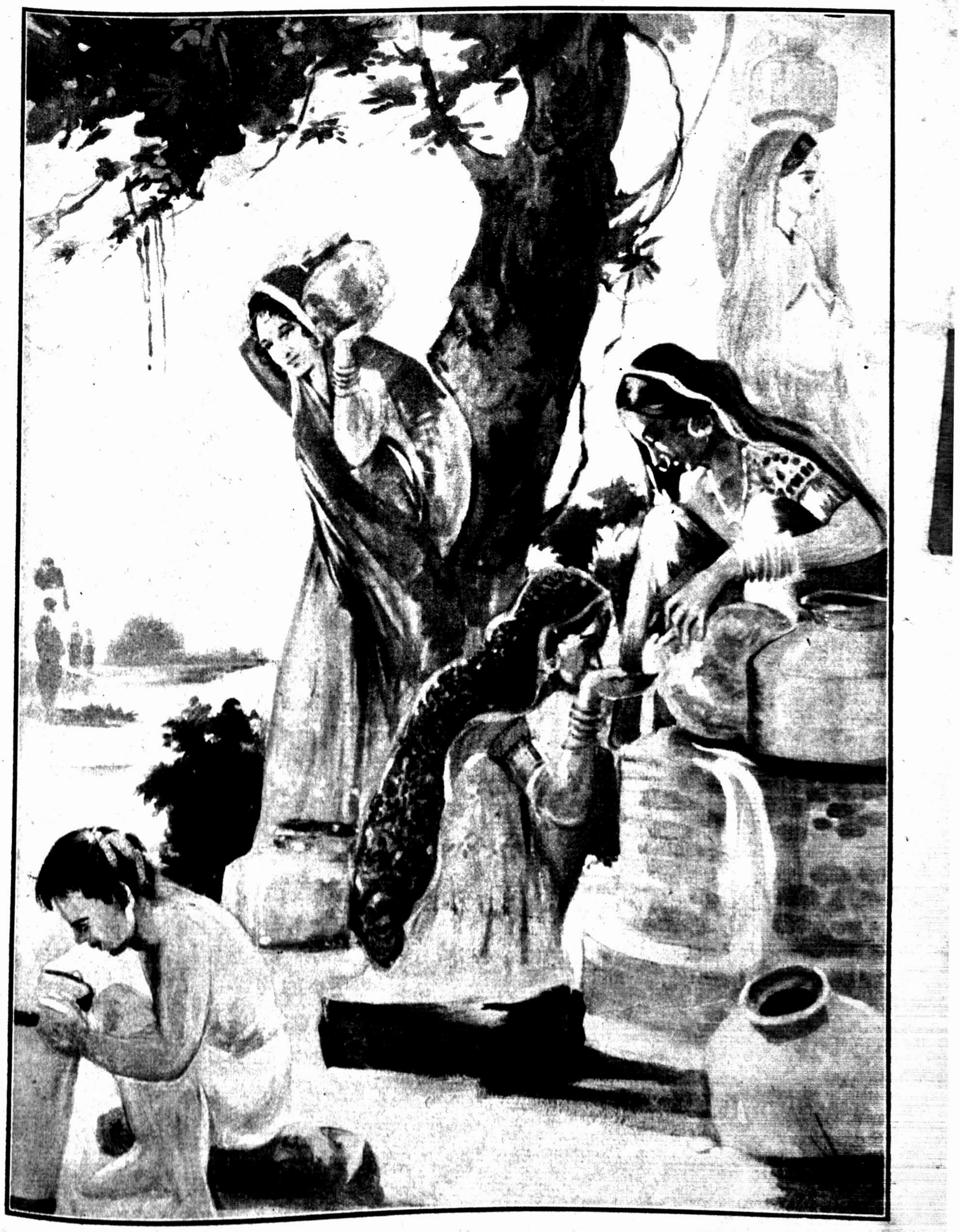
"AT THE VILLAGE WELL"



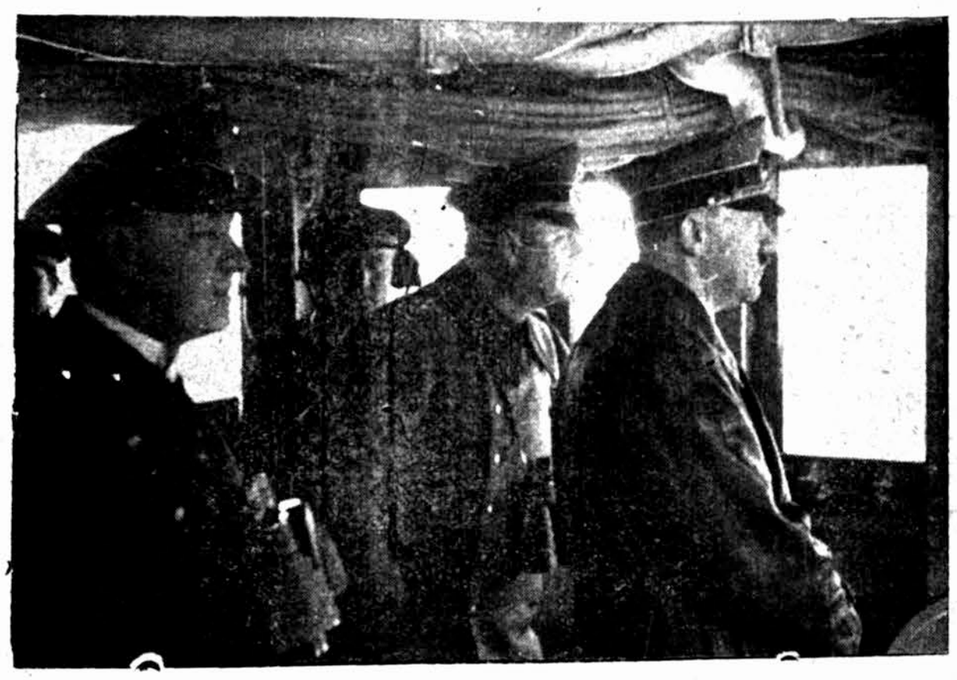
—Nagesh Yawalkar

From Chamberlain To China

ICY RECEPTION

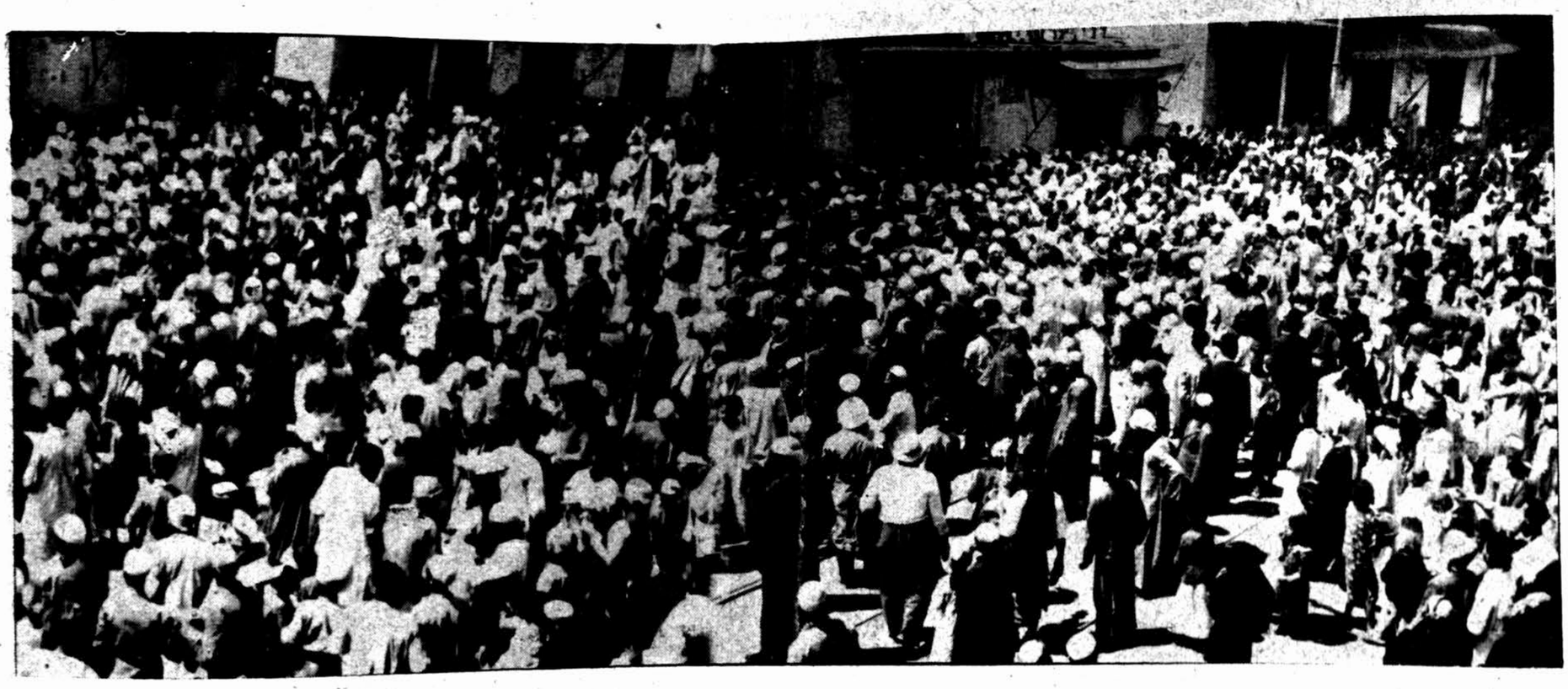
Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain on their outing in St. James Park. This snap was obviously taken in Winter.

LONGING LOOK



The Fuehrer on board the "Deutschland".

EGYPTIAN SCENE



Crowds greeting Nahas Pasha after the Friday prayers.

VAIN SEARCH

A Japanese Expeditionary Force in pursuit of Chinese Guerillas, who are harassing the invaders on all fronts.

VILLAGE ON WHEELS

Derelict Wagons being used as home for Chinese refugees near Hongkong.

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KAMALA DEVI

IN REVIEWING THE notable women of this era, one figure stands out in prominent relief as a typical worker of the 20th century—Srimathi Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya, a true patriot and friend of the people.

By SHAKUNTALA THAMPI

KAMALA DEVI

One Of The Finest Products Of Indian Feminism

Few are so widely known in India or appeal more forcibly to our Indian hearts than Kamala Devi who has dedicated herself to the cause of India's freedom and the uplift of the oppressed.

Kamala Devi's character is impressive Her personality makes itself felt, from the moment one comes into contact with her and by the sheer force of her indomitable will she influences and holds sway over her fellows.

Greatness is hers but it has not dropped into her lap like a ripe plum. She has suffered its pains and its penalties, and has never grudged to pay the price.

Early Life

Kamala Devi was born in the coastal town of Mangalore in Western India, and belonged to a very aristocratic Brahmin family.

Whilst a very little girl, the child Kamala had none else but her sister and the members of her house-hold for company: for her mother in spite of advanced ideas, was a real Indian aristocrat, and thought it "infra dig," to let her little daughters play about with the neighbouring children, who did not come up to their social status or culture.

In that carefully sheltered home Kamala grew tall and strong, full of restless, untiring energy, with a flow of natural spirits which never allowed her to be inactive for a minute.

She appears to have been a very independent child, her mind strong and vigorous. She observed things minutely, reasoned out problems for herself and stored up in her mind the impressions of early experiences.

As time went on, Kamala soon showed a great determination to have her own way, but though wilful she was never unreasonable, and her disposition was ever kind and unselfish.

If she did not get her own way she did not give it up or take refuge in tears like most children. Rather, the meeting with opposition stimulated her active mind, in finding devices to win her way.

Her mother was perhaps a little over-anxious and scrupulous regarding her daughters upbringing, and though her views differed from her mother more and more as she grew, Kamala, the devoted daughter, always regarded her mother with esteem and gratitude, and as the greatest inspiration of her life.

She did not accept the conditions in which she was born and nurtured. She hated the insularity, snobbishness, and conventions of the aristocracy which was her childhood's heritage. From the start she revolted against the hide-bound traditions and cramping limitations of her community and race. This revolt was instinctive and inborn, not a mere reaction or a pose adopted for effect. She was frank and open, and never tried to hide her feelings, nor accepted any compromises to suit herself to a differing, unsympathetic world. She acted as she liked and felt, whether people approved of it or not. Nevertheless, she was gentle, sweet and affectionate, never aggressive or arrogant, she inherited her beauty and strength of character from her mother, her charming temperament from her father, and her brains from her scholarly forebears.

Independent Outlook

She was a very intelligent, bright girl, living on dreams and in a world of her own creation, inventing her own make-believe games. Premonitary dreams and games they were of leading her troops to the fore, of battle and captivity and hair-breadth escapes, played out among the tall palms, and large leafy trees of her home beside the sea. They made her forget she was a girl, born into a sphere where conservatism and orthodoxy were the coveted pride. But her high spirits and independence were never discouraged. Slowly her relatives tried subtly to mould her into the role she had to fulfil as a Brahman girl, and heir to a mighty tradition. Great care was bestowed on her appearance. She was taught to be beautifully clad in lovely silken saries. She was given lessons in music and was sent to a good school to acquire accomplishments and deportment, while at home she was initiated into the ancient teachings and old Hindu lore.

She made several friendships but no confidants, always preferred to help the poorer and less fortunate of her friends and befriended the lowly and the humble. The outcaste and untouchable always won her sympathy and understanding. These humane tendencies with which she was born shaped the ideals of her girlhood and became the dominant factors of her life.

Spirit Of Pioneer

As time passed Kamala brushed aside her role as an orthodox Brahmin girl. She broke through the traditional shell of the sheltered Hindu girl. She had a great passion for outdoor games and became an ardent tennis player. She began to take a keen interest in the histrionic side of life and devoted much time to the study of art and aesthetics. Those were days when the pursuit of fine arts was still considered beyond the pale of respectability. But with the spirit of the pioneer which is so characteristic of Kamaladevi, she broke through the old walls and became the first woman to take to acting. She suffered much persecution both at the hands of her family as well as society. But Kamaladevi's courage never flagged.

"My first love was art," and it shall remain the last," she said the other day presiding over an art function, and how many among her fellow workers in the political field now knew of her splendid services to the cultural advancement of India? Her pioneer work on the stage and the screen and her efforts for the revival and uplift of he fine arts is yet an unwritten chapter.

Service To Art

Later she travelled extensively in Europe with her poet husband where she met the greatest artistes of the day, studied play productions and theaters and when she returned to India, decided to devote herself to the regeneration of the Indian stage. She collaborated with several talented society women in producing artistic plays, herself taking the leading role, thus setting an example for society girls to join the stage and encourage dramatic talent, so that with their education, beauty and enlightenment they would be able to bring a higher standard of culture to the Indian dramtic world.

She toured the country forming art-centres, addressing art-clubs, writing articles through the press, creating an impetus among the youth of the country to take to fine-arts and the stage encouraging Indian painters by holding exhibitions of their works, purchasing their paintings, and getting the patronage of the intelligentsia for their art. She paid special attention to the revival of Indian handicrafts, gave up luxurious silk and brocade sarees for simple Khaddar ones of old Indian design and inspiration, trying to introduce more colour and beauty into their coarse hand-spun garments. Gradually she began to collect old and new paintings and workmanships of beauty and soon grew into a budding connoisseur of Indian arts and drafts.

There are but few political leaders in the country who have had this cultural outlook, background or training and record of service.

Ardent Fighter

In common with most strong vigorous natures, her life has not been a bed of roses. She has had to fight every inch of her way for freedom and emancipation, which in spite of the long struggle has been a great education for her courage, perseverance, endurance and comradeship.

Like that other great leader Dr. Besant whom she resembles

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The Foreign Scene

Slaughter House Vote—Word Contradicts Action —Swiss "Cow" Reacts—Nazi Dynamics and European Tension—Lie as Propaganda Weapon—Our Prize Idiots—Man Who Broke His Word—Raeder-Ley "Peace" Dream—Fear-Stricken Nazi.

(By: "VIGILANTE")

"Your Party To-day, Our To-morrow."

Whatever value the denial conveyed in reply to the Nazi inquiry whether several of the European countries addressed in consequenc of the Roosevelt statement, felt themselves menaced by German attack or invasion may possess, the real feeling of each of them is expressed by the speed and feverishness verging on panic with which they are making practical preparations to safeguard themselves against and meet the Nazi menace.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE PLEBISCITE

Does any sane person (including the 'coolies of Dr. Goebbels') imagine that obvious diplomatic tact would permit any nation to give a free expression to its real feeling in the matter which, of course, we have to gauge by the clear evidence of defensive war preparations?

The Press in each of the countries situated in the neighbourhood of Germany has for months been calling attention to the dangers of Nazi expansionism, intrigue and terrorism.

SWISS FEARS

The warning sounded by the "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" is typical of this universal sense of insecurity. This important Zurich journal has declared that it would be a fatal illusion to think that the Swiss neutrality would be respected when an international conflict is created unless "we possess the will and the power to defend our country at all time with arms in our hands."

Not only Switzerland and Holland, who are certain to be attacked, if and when the Hitler Germany makes war but even countries which are not lying directly in the path of possible German invasion seem to have learnt the lesson of Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Lithuania and their effort is directed towards eliminating the dangers that are invariably exploited by the Nazi technique of penetration, enfeeblement and attack.

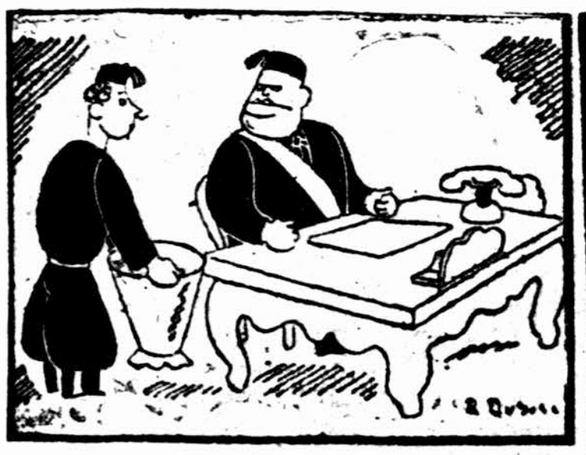
That there are persons even amongst us who profess to be impressed by Hitler's recent speech merely proves that the level of ordinary intelligence has sunk so low. For one thing, Hitler is practising what he and his acolytes have openly declared as their gospel—to exhibit the lie as truth. German propaganda is reared on this single keynote. Lie with all the vigour you can summon, with all your energy, at all times.

Twenty-seventhly, as the Reich hero might say, there is not a single statement Hitler has not made on his honour (sic) that he has not been the first to repudiate.

Recall for instance his words pronounced in the Berlin Sports Palace on 26th September 1938 in which he asserted that he had assured Mr. Chamberlain—"and I repeat it here"—that once this (Sudeten) problem was settled there was no territorial problem for Germany in Europe. He gave his promise, his guarantee. History has proved that far from keeping his word he has violated every international

(Continued On Page 44)

NEW GERMAN HISTORY? "After winning the war of 1914-18, Germany accepted the treaty of Versailles out of sheer pity for the vanquished. But led on by Jews like Churchill and Eden and war inciters like Chamberlain, England and France proved unworthy of this mercy. Thus Germany was forced to start another war."



"Don't take away that waste paper basket. I will need it. I am expecting a stiff note from Britain.

And now an American discovers Europe.

Here is a little scenario for a political cartoon.
At the wicket batting is a figure representing Democracy. Hitler and Musso are both bowling bombs at him simultaneously from the same end. Behind the stumps crouches snarling, our National Wicket Keeper, Chamberlain. He has his umbrella, with a long steel spike on the end of it, poised ready to stab the batsman . . . . . .

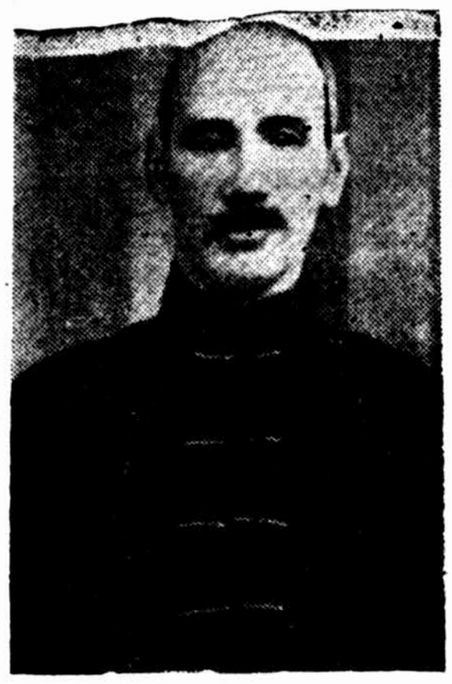
The Saviour Of China

"Marshal Chiang Kai Shek Is The Strongest Chinese Individual Since The Third Century B. C. When The Great Wall Was Built"

Chiang Kai-Shek
Generalissimo of China

By JOHN GUNTHER

MARSHAL



Apostle of Spartan Simplicity.

Chiang Kai-shek, the son of a village merchant who became China's generalissimo and political leader, is a psychological puzzle. He is a terrific disciplinarian; but the enemies he has forgiven—and given jobs to—are many. He has united China (with help from Japan!) more than any man in centuries of history—but he spent ten dreary years fighting civil wars against his own people. He is a popular leader of the stature of Stalin or Mussolini—but he is a bad politician.

He is a strong Chinese nationalist—but he got much of his education in Japan. He is an extremely typical Chinese—who nevertheless believes in Christianity and the Y. M. C. A.

Physically rather slight, wiry, with delicate features, Chiang carries himself with a curious elastic grace. He is quite tall—five feet ten—but is rather short-legged, and likes to be photographed sitting down or wearing the broad black cloak that is his favourite costume. He weighs 141 pounds. His eyes are remarkable: a very dark grey, deep, both piercing and luminous, and never at rest.

Daily Routine

He rises early—at dawn usually—and works hard till nightfall. He thinks that the time between dawn and breakfast is the best hour of the day. He likes to lie down, and does as much of his work as he can on a sofa. After lunch he takes a brief nap usually falling asleep to the tune of a wheezy old gramophone. His favourite record is Schubert's Ave Marie: his friends in the next room know that he is asleep when the record stops. In the afternoon he has half an hour for prayer or meditation.

He is abstemious and methodical. He does not drink or smoke, he avoids even coffee and tea, and for many years has kept a very full diary. Chiang's diary, it might fairly be said, once saved his life. When he was kidnapped in December, 1936 by a group of Sian mutineers led by the sallow-faced Chang Hsueh-liang, young war lord who protested Nanking's passive policy toward Japan, Chiang's diary was carefully examined. After reading not only the diary but a number of letters to his wife, his kidnappers were impressed enough to change radically their attitude toward him.

The things he likes best are poetry, mountains, and his wife. His idea of a really good time, if he ever has time to have a good time, is to walk in hilly country on a sunny day, or to have a picnic lunch outdoors. When he walks he recites poetry. His family life is happy, and Madame Chiang is his indispensable and beloved associate, but he is definitely a lonely man, a person who admires solitude. His closest foreign friend is W H. Donald, the Australian newspaper man who has been his unofficial "adviser" for some years. Another good friend is an American missionary, Dr. George Shepherd.

Not A Mixer

The Generalissimo is sensitive and sometimes stand-offish. He seldom sees people socially. When touring the provinces, he gives the proper official dinner to the local dignitaries, and then makes no further attempt to see them. When thousands of deliriously happy Chinese sought to celebrate a victory in March, 1938, by gathering outside his house and cheering, he wanted to send them home without a word; his advisers had to appeal to him not to clear the streets. He does not like people in the abstract—or even the particular.

But when the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang see a foreign visitor, they are conspicuously urbane. Madame Chiang interprets for him, since his only foreign language is Japanese; I had the feeling, however, that he knew more English than he admitted. Madame (everywhere in China she is known simply as "Madame") knows his mind so well that there are no pauses, no interruptions. The Generalissimo is not a time-waster. When I saw him, he first paid a pleasant compliment to my wife, then asked if I would explain the "European situation" in "one or two" sentences. I did my best. He receives journalists for official interviews only rarely.

On occasion the Generalissimo is closely guarded—for instance, he has a bullet-proof limousine with windows almost an inch thick—but at times he mixes freely with his people. My wife and I once saw him on the crowded Hankow Bund, walking along, apparently quite alone. He was so inconspicuous that few people in the crowd noticed him. Members of his bodyguard did accompany him, but about 200 feet away.

Chiang has no hobbies, no relaxations, except reading—especially the Chinese classics. His favourite passage from Confucius is:

> In order to rule the country, one must first rule one's family;
> In order to rule the family one must first regulate one's body by moral training;
> In order to regulate the body, one must first regulate one's mind;
> In order to regulate the mind, one must first bz sincere in ones intentions;
> In order to be sincere in intentions, one must first increase ones knowledge.

Early Life

Chiang was born in the village of Chikow, in the central coastal district of Fenghua, Chekiang province, in 1887. He was certainly not of a rich family, but he was never desperately poor.

Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek,
Wife of China's leader

The family slaved to send him to school, where his record was not brilliant. He was a dutiful boy, however. In 1907 he cut off his queue—symbol that he intended to be "modern." He studied first at the Paoting Military Academy near Peking, then in Japan where he entered the Shinbo Gokyo, or Military Staff College. He actually served several years in the Japanese army.

In Japan he met Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese revolution. This was in 1909, when Chiang was 22. Dr. Sun was in exile. Promptly young Chiang became infected with Chinese nationalism. He stayed in Japan two more years, but he joined the Tungmenghui, a secret society of patriotic Chinese which was the forerunner of the Kuomintang. When, in 1911, the Manchu regime was overthrown in Peking and the Chinese Republic was born, Chiang instantly set sail for China to join the revolution, though this meant technical desertion from the Japanese army. It is recorded that punctiliously he sent back his sword and uniform—by mail!

For five years, roughly from 1911 to 1916, Chiang fought in the variety of minor civil wars and insurrections that implemented the revolution. He was one of Sun's best subordinates, but in 1917 he quit the army suddenly to go into business. He knew that for a successful political career he had to have money—a lot of money. He set out to earn it. First he worked as a clerk in a brokerage house. His consequence as a human being must have been strongly marked, because he was successively "adopted" by two rich and influential men, who became his patrons and helped him win his fortune.

By 1921 Chiang was busy with military affairs and politics again—i.e., he was a revolutionist. In 1923 Sun Yat-sen sent him to Moscow, where he spent six months as a liaison officer. In Moscow he saw Trotsky, among others. By 1925 Chiang was chairman of the standing committee of the Kuomintang, and when Dr. Sun-Yat-sen died he assumed office as commander-in-chief of the nationalist army.

In 1926 began Chiang's most amazing exploit. He set out on the gigantic, the illimitable, task of unifying China by military conquest. At this time the Kuomintang held power only in the extreme south; the Nationalists were considered in Shanghai to be little more than a gang of undisciplined reds; Chiang Kai-shek himself was called an obscure "Bolshevik." It is quite true that many forces helped Chiang in the campaigns that then electrified the world. The country was sagging with corruption and decay. Rival war lords were eliminating each other endlessly. Not much stiff resistance was encountered. Even so, his achievement was remarkable. He fought with arms; he fought with money. His armies (he himself was sometimes in the background) captured Wuchang in October, 1926; Hangchow in February, 1927; Shanghai and Nanking in March, 1927; Peking in July, 1928. This campaign is one of the seminal facts of modern history. Chiang made China, which was a continent, into a country—at least for the time being.

Then, having consolidated China into what might have been a permanent modern entity, he dis-

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MADAME

Exemplar of American Efficiency

Guide To Good Reading

By Prof. Dewan Chand Sharma

There Is Really No Antagonism Between The Classics And The Moderns

THE talks of literaute have often sought to answer the question—what shall we read and how shall we read? But there has been some difference of opinion noticeable in the answers to these.

Some make a bold and vigorous plea for the study of contemporary literature, because it is so essentially a part of us in its form, its idiom, its attitude and its sensibility, while others make a spirited defence of the classics, of the books that have stood the test of time and that have always a message for mankind.

Far be it from me to enter the lists either for the classics or against them. I also do not want either to laud contemporary literature or denounce it. So far as my personal choice of books is concerned, I have never been devoted exclusively to the classics, nor have I fought shy of the contemporary literature. In fact, I have never emulated the example of that gentleman who always read an old book whenever a new one was published, nor of that person who replaced his old favourites, one after another, in his library by newly-published books.

Avoid Extremism

Such an attitude savours of extremism and it is this that a person should particularly avoid. In our choice of books we should cultivate a tolerant, liberal and catholic attitude and not an intolerant, exclusive and narrow point of view. For instance, I do not see any reason why I could not read the latest play by George Bernard Shaw or Ernest Toller or Eugene O Neill without losing my interest in Shakespeare or Ben Jonson or Aeschylus.

Surely it cannot be said that my reading of the moderns excludes or is antagonistic to the study of the ancients. All books and when I speak of books, I mean only good and worth while books, not cheap and trashy books, speak to us with an authentic human voice and seek to clarify, deepen and enrich our experience of life. So long as a book does this, I am content to hold on to it without being a slave of dates, for I find that every good book is rooted in the contemporary scenes and has also a value for the time to come.

Unjust Demand

To demand of literature that it should explain only the passing pageant of the life of the day is to put it on level with books of history or those on sociology. Nor is literature merely a social document, a historical treatise, an ceonomic thesis, a political manifesto or a psychological essay. If it were only this we would not perhaps care for it so much, but it is always something more than this, and that is why we prefer it to books which, though valuable in themselves, have no abiding appeal

If I want to understand the contemporary scene in its social aspects two or three judiciously chosen newspapers and a few books by the Webbs and the Hammonds would do that for me. If I want to understand the historical context of the modern age and the various factors that have shaped the world of to-day, I would rely more on a contemporary historian like Fisher than on any number of historical novels.

If I have a desire to grasp the situation as it exists to-day in its politico-economic aspects, I would much rather have a guide like Mr. Cole than a novelist or a dramatist who discusses these questions in his books. For the understanding of the political scene of to-day a few books like "Inside Europe" would be much more helpful than latest play of George Bernard Shaw. For grasping the psychological tensions and conflicts of the day, it would help me greatly to read some books by competent psychologists than to see them portrayed in some literary works.

Even if literature is the expression of contemporary sensibility, it would not be enough for me to look for its multitudinous manifestations merely in the pages of books for it is something inexhaustible; and even if all the writers were to combine to do this and nothing else, they would not be able to catch more than a few glimpses of it.

Position Of The Classics

We cannot, therefore, hold fast to contemporary literature because it is a mirror of the contemporary life. Nor do we go back to Homer because it gives us glimpses of the pre-historic civilisation of Greece. We go to contemporary as well as ancient authors not merely because they help us to understand some of the aspects of the life of the day but because they describe in some form or some way of life itself.

The social and political politics which form the basis of Homer's poems have disappeared; the mediaeval theology which spurred the imagination of Dante has ceased to influence us; the pictures of Russian life that Chekhov and Dostoviesky gave are now obsolete; the problems which form the stuff of Ibsen's dramas have been mainly solved; and yet we go to these writers.

We go to them not because we look upon them as museum-pieces but because we know that they give a sense of life itself, shorn of all its ephemeral contemporary trappings. In the same way, people would be reading George Bernard Shaw, T. S. Eliot and Aldous Huxley many years hence not to see merely how they reacted to the contemporary scene but how through their writings they are able to communicate the warmth and glow and complexity of life.

If we approach literature from this point of view as the expression of life itself and not of ancient or mediaeval or modern or contemporary life, we find how barren is the emphasis on the contemporary literature as against the classics or how irrelevant is the pitting of the classics against the moderns.

Old Fogies?

I therefore, plead that we should make ourselves free of the house of literature and would have the right of entrance into all its mansions without scrutinising too much and too long the dates that are inscribed on their portals. I would not, therefore, mind if a person after going through Tom Jones makes a study of the works of Dickens and then makes his acquaintance with the novels of Mr. Priestley. The order in which these names have been mentioned is merely accidental and is not to be adhered to faithfully.

One can read these writers in any order one pleases and yet be the richer for it, but if I am so much addicted to Mr. Priestley that Dickens and Fielding appear to me to be only old fogies, there is something wrong with me. I mentioned three novelists deliberately because novels generally form the staple of the reading of an average person and are in many cases like the ushers who take us to the mansion of a gentleman.

Therefore what I have said about these novels would apply equally to the other forms of literature. If a person is keen on drama, some of the master-pieces of the ancient drama should not make him incapable of enjoying the social comedies of Moliere, the sparkling plays of Oscar Wilde or the provoking and stimulating plays of George Bernard Shaw. If one is interested in poetry, a page of Homer should not spoil his zest for reading Wordsworth or Browning or T. S. Eliot. A reader should therefore not confine himself merely to one period of literature but should be free to range over all the ages. He should be at liberty to read any author or any book which gives a sense of life, vividly realised and presented.

Language And Literature

But it is not only the books that we read that matter, but what matter more is the spirit in which we read them. Philology and etymology are good, each in its own place, but they do not always conduce to the right understanding of literature. We know what havoc grammarians, etymologist and philologist have played so far as the study of literature at schools and colleges is concerned, and we should beware of them when we approach literature for our own good. I do not think there is any harm in knowing all about Byron if that can deepen our interest in his works. Nor will there be any danger in knowing something about George Ber-

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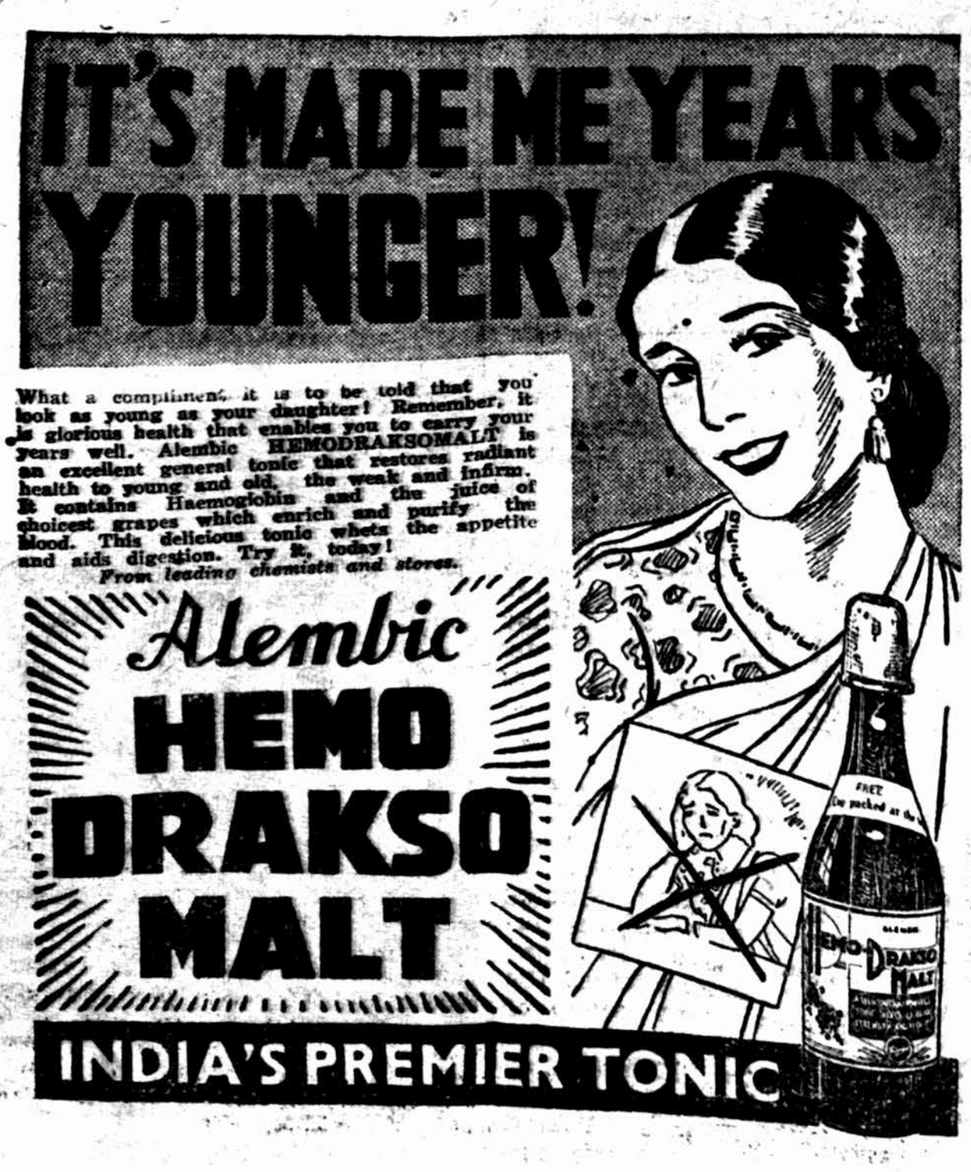
IT'S MADE ME YEARS YOUNGER!
What a compliment it is to be told that you look as young as your daughter! Remember, it is glorious health that enables you to carry your years well. Alembic HEMODRAKSOMALT is an excellent general tonic that restores radiant health to young and old, the weak and infirm. It contains Haemoglobin and the juice of choicest grapes which enrich and purify the blood. This delicious tonic whets the appetite and aids digestion. Try it, today!
From leading chemists and stores.
Alembic
HEMO DRAKSO MALT
INDIA'S PREMIER TONIC

Two heads may be better than one providing the owners don't have to wear the same hat.

PICTURES WITH THE KEYBOARD

The Typewriter Becomes A New Medium Of Art

By K. G. NAIR

DISPLAY literally means to spread out or to exhibit. Disposing of matter effectively can also be called display. "Display work is the artistic distribution and setting out of matter on a page so as to produce a pleasing effect." It may help to disport others as well as the operator. A typist or the operator should possess certain qualities apart from his familiarity with the keyboard. Among these, patience has to be given the first place, especially when it comes to a matter of artistic display work.

Various Designs

The keyboard on a typewriter consists of two cases, the upper representing capital letters and the lower indicating small letters. With the aid of these two sets of cases an intelligent and painstaking typist can do a variety of artistic designs according to his own taste and vision. Suppose you are asked to type the simple word Display. You can first do it either in Capitals or in smalls or you can interspace one between the other. And yet another way is to type the word in double-lined letters. First type the word and them bring the carriage back to commence an overtyping but be careful to press the space bar down a little at every stroke. You may use coloured ribbon to bring out the word prominently before your eyes and to have pleasing effect. In short many points in setting out matter beautifully will suggest to yourself according to your own taste and idea.

An easy method of typing is with the help of graphs. This helps to type big size of letters. First type a series of characters with single spacing. (Key is better for this purpose). When the area required has been covered, sketch the work intended to be written with a pencil and then carefully type the same characters in a separate column. When you are able to type the word separately you can elaborate the size into any length. Meticulous calculation, labour and patience are required to complete such productions. I have typed a "Welcome" in this manner to meal sure 4 ft. x 1-1/2 ft. and now I am able to type sketches of building and human figures in this manner with the ordinary keys without much trouble. These operations were completed part by part. The examples given above are preliminary ones only, in the art of Display work on Typewriter.

Difficult Job

As a result of prolonged researches into the mechanism of the typewriter it has been possible for me to produce human figures on the typewriter. Just in the same way as an artist weilds his pen and brush, so also a typist can weild the keyboard of his typewriter to produce pictures of sceneries, landscapes, photos, etc. Of course, it goes without saying that you should posses an artistic sense.

But there are various difficulties. Whereas an artist can swing his implements and give free play to his imagination, the typist is faced with the difficulty of manipulating his keyboard and forming suitable combinations of strokes to replace the dashing pen and brush of the artist. A little thought will convince you that every dash made with a pen is composed of numerous dots, points and marks or infinitesimally small straight lines which can be brought into play on the typewriter.

This process cannot be done easily. In the case of the typewriter the component parts are mechanically so arranged that an operator cannot use them as he wishes whereas in the case of an artist he can use his implements freely. But by the study of the mechanism of the typewriter I have found that portion of a script or character can be made by the keys. If necessary, certain devices in addition could also be replaced to permit of the work being completed. Even without the use of advanced mechanism keys like full stop, diagonal (divisor) hyphen, inverted commas and other similar characters can be used in the initial stages. A few points with advantage may be given here for the beginners.

Some Tips

(1) CARRIAGE RELEASE LEVER: Generally the carriage will remove 1/10th of an inch at a stroke, but the carriage relcaser helps to type at whatever point you like in a line.

(2) IRREGULAR SPACE: As a rule to type downwards or upwards single line or 1/2 of it has to be left but irregular spacing helps to change this space between lines.

(3) SPACE BAR: At the release of a touch of the space bar 1/10th of an inch is removed to the left. By pressing the space bar it can be typed at the same line upwards or downwards.

(4) TO TYPE CURVED LINE: You should have experience. It may be noted that curved lines are made up of small straight lines, marks or dots.

(5) Graph Works and outlines should be used on accurate calculations.

(6) Remove the position of the paper wherever necessary.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN.

Mahatma Gandhi

TYPEWRITTEN PORTRAIT

Jawaharlal Nehru.

DESTINY

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Krishnamurti On

"You Have Created A Religion That Exploits You Through Priestcraft, Through Ceremonies, Through So-Called Ideals"

Himself

An enunciation of his creed is contained in the following speech delivered by Krishnamurti, erstwhile World Messiah, in Rio de Janeiro:—

Krishnamurti.

AS there have been so many misconceptions and misunderstandings in the newspaper and magazines concerning me, I think it would be best if I made a statement to clarify the position. People generally desire to be saved by another, or by some miracle, or by philosophical ideas; and I am afraid that many come here with this desire, hoping that by merely listening to me they will find an immediate solution to their many problems. Neither the solution to their problems nor their so-called salvation can come through any person or any system of philosophy. The understanding of truth or of life lies through one's own discernment, through one's own perseverance and clarity of thought. Because most of us are too lazy to think for ourselves, we blindly accept and follow persons or cling to ideas which become our means of escape in times of conflict and suffering.

First of all, I want to explain that I do not belong to any society. I am not a Theosophist nor a Theosophical missionary, nor have I come here to convert you to any particular form of belief. I do not think it is possible to follow anyone, or to adhere to a certain belief, and at the same time have the capacity for clear thought. That is why most parties, societies, sects, religious bodies, becomes means of exploitation.

Oriental Or Western?

Nor do I bring an oriental philosophy, urging you to accept it. When I speak in India I am told there that what I say is a western philosophy, and when I come to the western countries, they tell me that I bring an oriental mysticism which is impractical and useless in the world of action. But if you really come to think of it, thought has no nationality, nor is it limited by any country, climate or people. So please do not consider that what I am going to say is the result of some peculiar racial prejudice, idiosyncrasy, or personal peculiarity. What I have to say is actual, actual in the sense that it can be applied to the present life of man; it is not a theory based on some beliefs and hopes, but it is practicable and applicable to man.

Now the full significance of what I am going to say can be understood only through experimenting and so through action. Most of us like to discuss philosophical questions in which our daily actions have no part; whereas, that of which I speak is not a philosophy or a system of thought, and its deep significance can be understood only through experiment, through action.

What I say is not a theory, an intellectual belief to be merely discussed, to be argued over; it demands a great deal of thought; and only in action, not by intellectual disputation, can you find out whether it be true and practical. It is not a system to be memorized, nor is it a set of conclusions which can be learnt and automatically carried out. It must be understood critically. Now criticism is different from opposition. If you are really critical, you will not merely oppose, but you will try to find out whether what I say has any intrinsic merit in itself. This demands clarity of thinking on your part, so that you can pierce through the illusion of words, not allowing your prejudices, either religious or economic, to prevent you from thinking fundamentally. That is, you have to think from the very beginning, simply and directly. All of us have been brought up with many prejudices and preconceptions, we have been nurtured in festering traditions and limited by environment, and so our thought is continually perverted and twisted, thus preventing the simplicity of action.

War

Take, for example, the question of war. You know, so many discuss the rightness and the wrongness of war. Surely there cannot be two ways of looking at that question. War, defensive or offensive, is fundamentally wrong. Now to think from the very beginning with regard to that question, mind must be entirely free of the disease of nationalism. We are prevented from thinking fundamentally, directly, simply, because of the prejudices whch have been exploited through ages under the guise of patriotism, with its absurdities.

So we have created through the centuries many habits, traditions, prejudices, which prevent the individual from thinking completely, fundamentally, about vital human questions.

Now to understand the many problems of life, with its varieties of suffering, we must discover for ourselves the fundamental motives and causes, with their results and effects. Unless we are fully conscious of our actions, their cause and effect, we shall exploit and be exploited, we shall become slaves to systems and our actions will be merely mechanical and automatic. Until we can consciously free our actions from their limiting effect, through the understanding of the significance of their cause, unless we consciously free ourselves from the old forms of thought which we have built about us, we shall not be able to penetrate the innumerable illusions which we have created around us and in which we are entrammelled.

Each one has to ask himself what he is seeking, or whether he is merely being driven by circumstances and conditions, and is therefore irresponsible, thoughtless. Those of you who are really discontented, critical, must have asked yourselves what it is that each individual is seeking. Are you seeking comfort, security, or the understanding of life? Many will say that they are seeking truth; but if they were to analyze their longing, their search, it would be seen that they are really looking for comfort, security, ar escape from conflict and suffering.

Prisoner To Illusion

Now if you are seeking comfort security, it must be based on acquisition and so on exploitation and cruelty. If you say you are seeking truth, you will become a prisoner to illusion, for truth cannot be run after, searched out; it must happen. That is, its ecstasy is to be known only when the mind is utterly stripped of all the illusions which it has created in the search for its own security and comfort. Then only is there the dawning of that which is truth.

To put it differently, we have to ask ourselves on what are our life, thought and action based. If we can answer this completely, truthfully, then we can find out for ourselves who is the creator of illusions, of these supposed realities to which we have become prisoners.

If you really think about it, you will see that your whole life is based on the pursuit of individual security, safety and comfort. In this search for security, naturally there is born fear. When you are seeking comfort, when the mind is trying to evade struggle, conflict, sorrow, it must create various avenues of escape, and these avenues of escape become our illusions. So fear, which is the outcome of individual search for security, is the breeder of illusions. This drives you from one religious sect to another, from one philosophy to another, from one teacher to another, to seek that security, that comfort, to seek that call the search for truth, for happiness.

Eternal Reality

Now, there is no security, no comfort, but only clarity of thought which brings about the understanding of the fundamental cause of suffering, which alone will liberate man. In this liberation lies the blessedness of the present. I say that there is an eternal reality which can be discovered only when the mind is free from all illusions. So beware of the person who offers you comfort, for in this there must be exploitation; he creates a snare in which you are caught like a fish in a net.

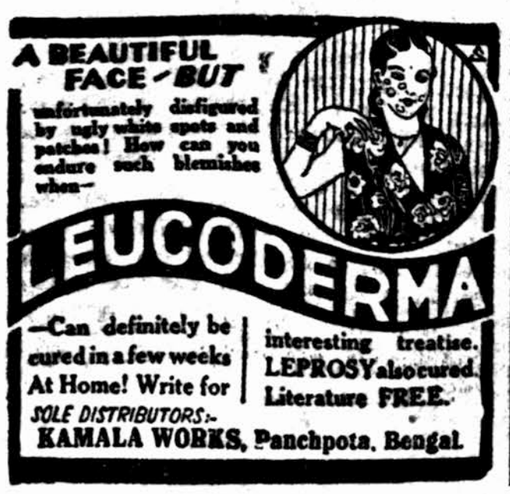
In the search for comfort, security, life has come to be divided into the religious or the spiritual, and the economic or the material. Material security is sought through possessions which give power and through that power you hope to realize happiness. To attain this material security, power, there must be exploitation, the exploitation of your neighbour through a system deliberately set up and which has become hideous in its many cruelties. This search for individual security, in which is included one's own family as well, has created class distinctions, racial hatreds, nationalism, ending eventually in wars. And curiously, if you consider it, religion which should denounce war, helps its furtherance. The priests, who are supposed to be the educators of the people, encourage all the inanities that nationalism creates and which blind people in moments of national hatred. And you create the system, based on individual security and comfort, which you call religion. You have created the religious organizations which are merely crystallized forms of thought and which assure personal immorality.

Exploitation Through Priestcraft

So through the search for individual security, through the demand for individual continuance, you have created a religion that exploits you through priestcraft, through ceremonies, through so-called ideals. The system which you call religion and which has been created through your own demand for security has become so powerful, so realistic, that very few free themselves from its weight of crushing tradition and authority. The very beginning of true criticism lies in questioning the values that religion has set about us.

Now in this frame each one is held; and as long as one is a slave to unexplored, unquestioned environment and values, both past and present, they must pervert the completeness of action. This perversion is the cause of conflict between the individual who is seeking security, and the many; between the individual and the continual movement of experience. As individually we have created this system of exploitation and crushing limitation, we have individually and consciously to break it down by understanding the foundation of this structure and not by merely creating new sets of values, which will only be another series of escapes. Thus we shall begin to penetrate into the true significance of the living.

I maintain that there is a reality, give it what name you will, which can be understood and lived only when the mind and heart have penetrated into the illusions and are free from their false value. Then only is there the eternal.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Mrs. S., Nr. Castleford.

IDEAL FOR INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

The "Lancet" writes: "There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative, and more particularly in cases of general debility."

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I. R. A. CHIEF IS A WOMAN

Yard chiefs in charge of the I.R.A. investigations believe that the master-mind behind the bomb plots is a young woman, with German and Irish associations, who has had training as a spy on the continent.

Secret Service agents and detectives have been told that she must be tracked down at once.

She is believed to have visited London several times in the past three months, to give orders to the heads of an amazing I.R.A. spy organisation which she has built up.

VARIOUS DISGUISES.

Her skill at disguises enabled her to slip through the police net each time.

One day she may appear as a smartly dressed girl.

On another she is a worg-worn, aging woman, up from the suburbs for a hurried afternoon's shopping;

And on another she may be a kind-faced nun, of indeterminate age

She has trained a corps of girls with I.R.A. sympathies, to pick up valueable scraps of gossip, ferret out the arrangements for guarding bridges factories and other likely targets and carry messages in code.

WEDDING IN NUDE

A vigil for a wedding in the nude of a beautiful eighteen-years old girl and a nineteen-years-old youth was kept recently by reporters and Press photographers on a number of snow-covered mountain peaks around Denver, Colorado.

Last February the Rev. H. P. Feree, pastor of the Church in Common (Incorporated), of Denver, asked the Colorado Attorney-General if there were anything in the local laws to prevent him "marrying an unclothed couple on a secluded mountain top somewhere west of Denver on Easter morning."

"This ceremony is the only way these two can wash away their sins," wrote Pastor Feree on that occasion, and he was told there was no legal obstacle to the ceremony.

So reporters and photographers had their orders to keep vigil and they were busy begging, borrowing or buying snow shoes and skis for the occasion.

The mountain top has not been specified, and foresters have told the Press that there are at least 20 local peaks suitable for such a ceremony. So quite a few journalists are keeping a cold, grim vigil

Encyclopaedia Of Sex

Welcomed By Havelock Ellis

DURING the whole of the nineteenth century there was no English word more alarming than that tiny word "sex."

The emotions it aroused were indeed of a double and opposed nature. There were two quite opposite grounds on which "sex" was to be avoided. On the one hand, it was the core of all obscenity, and obscenity is prohibited not only for moral and social reasons but because it is legally punishable. On the other hand, sex is also the core of marriage, which is a religious institution, to be reverently veiled.

German Pioneers

By the help of these two powerful and opposed motives the public concealment of sex was in England, as well as in America, more or less effectually secured throughout Victorian days. As to an "Encyclopaedia of Sex", no one so much as dreamed of it.

It was not quite the same on the Continent. The same motives had indeed some currency, but they were less powerful. In Germany especially the passion for plodding scientific exploration entered every field, and saw no reason for avoiding the field of sex.

Indeed the Germans of the last century were especially drawn to pioneering in this field. Until the coming of the Nazis into power it may be said that most of the notable investigations in Sex matters were carried on in Germany and Austria.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the first encyclopaedia of sex—and that indeed a work of the first rank in its field—should have come out of Germany. The editor was Dr Max Marcuse, of Berlin, already known as an authority in sexual science, and he was assisted by some thirty collaborators who were distinguished workers in different branches of the subject.

American Edition

For Marcuse viewed his task widely. He was concerned to liberate the problem of sex alike from narrow medical limits and barren scholastic speculations, and to view it in relation to life which it touches at all points.

The volume contains over 800 large double-column pages and deals fully with all the more important aspects of sex. It was published in 1923, and it is not surprising that two years later there was a call for a new edition and that this was enlarged and improved. It remains a work of high value which may still be consulted with profit.

Not until 13 years later was there any further attempts on a large scale to put forth an encyclopaedia of sex, and this time in America. In 1936 Dr. Victor Robinson, of New York, issued his Encyclopaedia Sexulis as "a comprehensive encyclopaedia-dictionary of the sexual sciences," seeming to regard it as the first work of the kind and making no reference to Marcuse.

Dr. Victor Bobinson is the son of Dr. W. J. Robinson, who in his time was a daring and unconventional pioneer in this same field of sex though he never produced so ambitious a work as this which his son has planned and edited with the assistance of about a hundred collaborators. In size it is comparable to Marcuse's, extending similarly to over eight hundred double-column pages.

But it is not possible to view this work with the same unqualified approval as Marcuse's. It is in various respects sadly ill-proportioned. Some of the contributors, for instance, are authorities of eminence who have supplied articles of the highest value and may indeed be said to make the Encyclopaedia indispensable for specialists. But for others it may prove misleading since some of the articles are incompetent and inaccurate.

An even more serious defect is that many subjects of essential importance (such as Abortion and Hermaphroditism) are not included at all, the editor proposing to deal with them later in supplementary volumes. That is not the way to produce a really useful encyclopaedic dictionary of any subject, nor it is mended by including other subjects (like Plastic Surgery) which scarcely belong here at all, or by dealing with yet other subjects at an absurdly undue length (Literature and Love, for instance, with 56 pages).

Scott's Enterprise

It is scarcely surprising that the London publishers who had contemplated an English edition of this work finally decided against it.

That failure has been the success of Mr. George Ryley Scott. He has just produced the first English Encyclopaedia of Sex, which is published by Werner Laurie at a guinea.

The word "encyclopaedia" had indeed been used in connection with an earlier English book, which was, however, really a collection of interesting essays and not a dictionary at all. "Scott's Encyclopaedia," as it is to be termed, is really an encyclopaedic dictionary and accurately described on the title page as "a practical encyclopaedia arranged in alphabetical order, explanatory of everything pertaining to sexual physiology psychology and pathology."

In two respects, obvious at once on the surface, this work is distinguished from the two works already mentioned: the author is not a physician and he has worked without collaborators. It is quite possible that in both these respects he is at an advantage.

He claims to be in the first place a zoologist and has written numerous books on aspects of human sex, notably birth control, and is equipped to take a much wider view of his subject than is easy for the professional doctor.

To dispense with the aid of assistant authoritative contributors may seem a dubious advantage. But while it must have added prodigiously to the labour involved, it has resulted in a genuinely encyclopaedic dictionary far more complete than either of the two preceding works for though the volume, in spite of its thickness, is less than half the length, it must contain over 3,000 entries, many of the words included, it is true, being such as hardly any reader ever meets.

Indispensable Aid

But, at all events, every reader is certain to find here all the words of sex up to date that he does meet in his reading and to find them explained clearly and concisely, or even, when the word is important, expounded at considerable length, with an admirable impartiality at points where difference of opinion is possible, though Mr. Scott makes clear his own position.

It may not be necessary to add that there is nothing in this work to invite the seeker after obscenity or the devotee of pornography.

"Sex has been discovered by the 'respectable'," an American writer has lately remarked. One may indeed nowadays state the position more strongly. Those who have not discovered sex are scarcely any longer entitled to be called "respectable." To-day our increasing knowledge shows how fundamentally sex in some form or another underlies the most varied aspects of living.

As Mr. Scott remarks in his preface, to obtain adequate explanation of all the words he has included, it would previously have been necessary to consult treatises in nearly a dozen different sciences. So that we may fairly regard "Scott's Encyclopaedia" as an indispensable aid to every "respectable" person in our time.—"News Chronicle."

HOROSCOPE

Detailed, for 1 year (in English) by the Malayalee Astrologer recipient of the Title of Professor from the late Maha Raja of Cochin, Rs. 2/8. Full Life Reading Rs. 15/- Five questions about your future Re. 1/6. Malayalee Mantras for success in Life and Love; Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs. 2/8; Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent, for 7 years Rs. 25/-; Postage extra Specify profession; and time; place and date of birth; If not known time of writing Details free.

Prof. KOCHUPARET, B.,
P.O Kottayam, Travancore.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE'S WIFE JAILED

BETRAYED BY DISMISSED GERMAN MAID

Mrs. Elman. Lauer, wife of Mr. Justice Edgar J. Lauer, of the New York Supreme Court, was recently sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and fined 5,000 dollars (£500) on smuggling charges.

It was stated that despite her social prominence she would have been sentenced to a longer term but for her physical condition.

She was sent to prison because she was a second offender.

The case against her was brought after she had been betrayed to the authorities by a German maid.

"YOU WILL BE SORRY"

This girl was serving at a party in the Park Avenue home of Mr Justice Lauer when some guests commenced on Hitler.

She said: "I love Adolf Hitler. If you do not stop talking like this I will not serve any more dinner."

Mrs. Lauer discharged the girl, who left saying: "You will be sorry for this."

The girl went to the authorities, and G-Men raided the Lauers home, where they found 17 cases of clothes which Mrs. Lauer had smuggled in conspiracy with Albert Chaperau, who was sentenced to five years and three days' imprisonment and fined 5,000 dollars (£1,000).

Chaperau brought articles into the United States from France without Customs inspection by representing himself as an official of the Nicaraguan Consulate.

Rosa Weber, the German maid, is entitled to a quarter of the fines levied on the accused. Her share of the fines on Mrs. Lauer and Chaperau will amount to £375.

MAGNA CARTA FOR NEW YORK

In a bronze frame and between two sheets of armour plate glass one of the four original copies of Magna Carta sealed by King John is to be taken in secret from Lincoln Cathedral for exhibition in the Hall of Democracy in the British Pavilion at the World's Fair, New York.

Insured For £100,000

It has been valued for the purposes of insurance at £100,000 but it is actually regarded as priceless.

The frame has been specially designed by Mr. Robert S. Godfrey Clerk of Works to Lincoln Cathedral, and made by three Cathedral workmen: the plumber, M. F. Strapps; the electrician, Mr. C. Priestley, and the lorryman, Mr. H. Spencer. Only these men know the secret of the invisible screws which fasten the frame. Anyone who thought of stealing the document would have to steal the designer's drawings first.

Royal Barber

Canada's "No. 1" barber, Mr. Paul Tasse, who in his time has shaved prince Chichibu of Japan, Earl Baldwin, Mr. Mackenzie King Prime Minister of Canada, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, has been selected to accompany King George on his forthcoming tour of Canada.

Mr. Tasse, tall, quiet and red-headed, has barbered for 35 years. He is now fifty.

For 20 years he has been employed by the Canadian National Railways as their chief barber in their Ottawa hotel, the Chateau Laurier.

He has frequently made trips to Rideau Hall, the official residence of Canada's Governor-General.

MILK MARATHON

Cherry, the non-pedigree dairy Shorthorn which recently became the first cow to yield 4,000 gallons in a year, has completed her recorded 365 days of milking.

Averaging 11 gallons 3 pints of milk a day, her total of 41,644 1/2 lb. (over) 18 1/2 tons) is 3,038 1/2 lb. more than the previous world record, held by a pedigree American cow.

Agricultural men from the West of England feted Cherry at Red House Farm Amesbury Wilts, where she is owned by Messrs. Wort and Way.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

The Shavian Saga

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

G. B. S. Is 82 And Is Writing His 50th Play—Or Is It The 55th? In An Interview With Clair, Price, The Veteran Playwright Sheds Interesting Light Upon His Life And Letters

IT now appears that the three patriarchs of playwriting are Sophocles, Voltaire and George Bernard Shaw.

The reasoning is simple and can hardly be questioned. Sophocles lived to write plays at 89. Voltaire was writing plays when he came to an untimely end at 84 through drinking too much coffee. At 82 Mr. Shaw has apparently discovered the secret of eternal youth and is writing his fiftieth play, at present entitled "In Good King Charles's Golden Days."

Has any other No. 1 playwright attained such mature years? If so, who is he? Search the whole histrionic horizon from Aeschylus to Ibsen and where do you find another? Indeed, compared to this triumvirate of grand and snowy peaks, such lowly foothills as Shakespeare and Moliere hardly raise their summits above the timber-line, for both were cut off in their callow fifties.

Secret Of Youth

And what is the secret which Mr. Shaw seems to have discovered? What miracle has given him such productiveness at such an age? What fountain of youth has made him at 82 the youngest of all the venerables of our time, a benign and bearded being, pink and white of complexion, long and loose-limbed of build, and so redolent of the out-of-doors that if only his patriarchal glory of snow-white beard were less neatly trimmed, if only he were less well groomed, he would look thoroughly at home tramping across a plowed field with a straw between his teeth?

"In brief, what my editor would like to know, Mr. Shaw" this reporter asked him a few days ago, "is the secret of how to live long."

"Tell your editor that he has probably lived long enough," said Mr. Shaw, and the merest suggestion of a shadow seemed to drift across his smile. "What is odd in my writing another play? Sophocles wrote plays long after he was 80. What is strange in my doing it? I have always believed in doing what came easy to me. I wanted to be a painter at one time and at another time a musician. Probably if I had tried desperately hard, I should have made a third-rate painter. As it is, playwriting has always come easy to me. People ought to do what comes easy to them. Too many people struggle with things that are difficult for them and that they've no business trying to do."

Round the walls of the famous flat in Whitehall Court, there were Shaws by Rodin, Rothenstein and Max Beerbohm, Shaws in bronze and plaster and wood, Shaws in line and oils and water-colours. Seated talking at his desk amid this varied company was the one and only Shaw in the flesh. There is no record of what Sophocles looked like in his eighties. Voltaire spent most of his life with one foot in the grave, and in his eighties was a withered hatchet-faced creature in a peruke and long cloak, a very paradox of feebleness and forcefulness. But the third of the great octogenarians is a glorious being with a glowing complexion that has never known soap, and a bony six-foot frame that has never known the beef and beer of the oafish, dull-witted English.

"Has vegetarianism anything to do with the secret of long life?" the reporter asked. The shadow which had lifted from Mr. Shaw's smile descended again. Mr. Shaw is a merchant of ideas, and "my personal habits" seem to be not the kind of stimulus which sets the innumerable public Shaws to capering.

"I don't think that vegetarianism and non-drinking and non-smoking have very much to do with it," he said. "My father smoked and drank, and because he wasn't a great success he advised me not to do the things he had done. Of course, one's critical faculties remain sharper if one doesn't do these things. If I wrote my plays full of liquor, I should probably kill about 10 per cent of what I had written in reading the proofs. As it is, I kill about 3 per cent in the proofs. But, good gracious! I have no recipe for long life. I've had enough of the world and the world has had enough of me."

"Back To Methuselah"

In a moment, however, he had shaken off this sombre humour and the problem of how to live long was raised to a familiar metabiological plane.

"If, instead of inquiring into my personal habits," he said, "you read my play, 'Back to Methuselah,' you will find that I have developed this theme of longevity there. It is a more important theme now than it was when I wrote 'Methuselah' Men's lives are getting shorter instead of longer, thanks to poison gas and so forth. The world is in a mess because statesmen are not statesmen but amateurs. They don't live long enough to become statesmen.

"If I could convince you, as you sit here, that you would live to be 500 years old all your habits would change. You would become a different man. As it is, your habits don't change. I might convince you that something you did at some time or other was wrong, but you would go and do exactly the same thing over again. And yet if we don't evolve into some form better adapted to the sciences we have created, after a few more wars we shall be finished Life will try a fresh experiment with some other species. But I've said all this before. Why don't you read my plays?"

So there you are. The solution of the problem of long life is the same to-day as it was yesterday —to wit, enlistment in the service of the Life Force to create the Superman. It was all spoken with that infectious Shavian smile which gives sparkle to a sermon of deadly seriousness, and the upshot of it seems to be that only by willing a creative evolution is life to be prolonged and the world peopled with Goethes and Shelleys.

You come away from it as bedazzled as ever. You hardly know whether you are on your head or your heels. And yet no patriarch has ever had his heels more firmly planted on the good brown ground than the silken and snowy patriarch of Whitehall Court has nad. No man lives a more staid and orderly life. His revolt against the wasteful and disorderly world around him may easily arise from his sheer obsession with tidiness and orderliness. Even his practice of dining on fruit and vegetables with a glass of water may be due to his life-long habit of fastidiousness.

"I leave the delicacies of retirement," he once wrote, "to those who are gentlemen first and literary workmen afterward. The cart and trumpet for me." At 82, with his fiftieth play begun, he is still faithful to the cart and trumpet. But there is no disorderly lurching about the cart. It runs smoothly on rubber tires and well-oiled bearings, and the trumpet sounds with an orderly and clock-like regularity.

Faithful Routine

No suburban worshipper of routine could be more faithful to his daily habit. To-day, as for years past, Mr. Shaw continues to divide his mornings between the country and London. His home and his workshop are tucked away in the green depths of Hertfordshire, where he is free from the distractions of the world. His London flat in Whitehall Court is his office, whence he exports his merchandise to all parts of the world and where in return the world pours in upon him.

Occasionally, if you are in great good luck, you may see our modern Sophocles walking among the crowds in Piccadilly on fine days when old gentlemen take the air, and it is interesting to see how many of the passersby turn to gaze after one of the most famous men in the world. On sunshiny Winter days he wears an overcoat, a greenish

(Continued On Page 46)

TUBERCULOSIS

CURED BY

UMCKALOABO

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER BY A GRATEFUL INDIAN CLIENT:—

After four months treatment in the —Sanatorium I was discharged in a better condition though the disease in me was then active. I later heard of your Umckaloabo and commenced taking it. After six months I returned to the Doctor at the sanatorium and much to his surprise after a careful examination I was found free from all symptoms or any activity of the disease. I was immediately certified as fit for work and I am enjoying good health ever since. If this letter may bring some relief to any of my countrymen suffering from this dreadful disease I should even like this letter to be published.

Thanking you.
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. Atmaram.
Girgaum, Bombay 17/4/1939.

16 oz. 30 days treatment Rs. 22/
8 oz. 15 " " Rs. 12/-

C. MORRIS & SON

Bell Building,
6, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Rd., Bombay.

A Page For Women

THE FUTURE MOTHERS

By WISDOM

Yours is a destiny sublime,
Yours is all virtue—Yours all crime;
For the great future springs from you
All coming generations!

How are you handling your grown-up daughter? What are you doing to enable her to take her rightful place in the great order of the universe, to help her fulfil her predestined work? You are in a position to give her all her hearts desires, she need do nothing, but just look pretty and wait for Mr. Right.

But don't. If you value your child's happiness, if you wish her to rise to the fullest heights of her womanhood, don't let her fritter away precious time in vain pursuit of pleasure, or just listlessly drumming on the piano, or reading trashy books, or idly gossiping. Remember Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do.

Proper Education

Educate her well, as you do your sons, and let her work as they do. But with a difference. Give her such work as will keep her happy and busy, and not lose the bloom off her womanhood. Nature has differentiated between men and women, and not meant women for hard, strenuous work, jostling about in the world, pushing, rushing, with no thought but to make money.

And yet, you should so educate her, that, if from any reason marriage is not hers, she could earn her own living and be a burden on none. Many girls, unprovided for, and past their first fresh youth, rush blind-fold into marriage, just from fear of the uncertain future. Spare your daughter such a lot.

If she has been properly brought up, if she has moved about in the work-a-day world, if she has groped with difficulties and overcome them she will not only make a wise choice in her husband, but the probabilities are, she will make a success of marriage.

False Pride

I know a lady who actually made her daughter—a trained teacher—leave off work, because, forsooth, a friend of hers asked her if her husband had lost his job! For such paltry reasons of false pride and prestige, we encourage our daughters to be parasites on their fathers in particular and on society in general.

And then mothers unjustly grumble that their daughters are lazy and disrespectful to elders. But if you rob them of their self-respect, how can you expect them to be respectful to you? Other mothers complain that their daughters are weak and anaemic. How could they be otherwise, for remember it is honest work alone that, in giving satisfaction to the soul, brings the glow to the cheek and the sparkle to the eye.

Social Work

The whole Universe is working from the busy ant to the limitless stars, why then should woman alone—the last and best of God's creation—be idle? Do not misunderstand me. This is for the unmarried woman. Once she is married, her home is her proper sphere of work. Seeing to the well-being of husband and children, is job enough for any woman.

But if you have so much money of your own that you feel your daughter has no right to snatch the livelihood from out of some poorer sister's hands, why then, for Goodness' sake, let her do social work. There's plenty. There are nursery schools, women's clubs literacy drives, etc, etc., crying aloud for help from educated girls.. Blessed are those that give. Then let your daughter give, and give freely and abundantly of her time and energy, heart and soul, to the poor and the needy, and you will find that it will keep her in health today, and fit her tomorrow for the glorious destination of motherhood.

SOUTH INDIAN SWEETS

QUAKER OATS DOSAI

By "Padmini"

Ingredients required:—

Quaker Oats	1¼ lb.
Curds	1½ teacupful
Onions cut into small pieces ..	1½ "
Ghee	1 "
Green chillies	2 "
Salt	2 teaspoonful

A small quantity of asaphoetida for aroma.

Method:—

Soak the oats in curds and allow it to remain for about a quarter of an hour. Fry the onions, cut the chillies into pieces, crackle 1½ a teaspoon of black mustard seeds. Add all these with the oats mixture with the salt and some curry leaves. Add the asaphoetida as well. Place the frying pan over the oven. When the pan is hot enough pour some ghee and about three to four tablespoonsful of the oats mixture. Allow a little time for it to cook and then turn it over and pour a small quantity of ghee. When fully cooked transfer to a plate and begin the process again. This can be served with tea.

The mentally sketchy girl-friend thinks a flying wedge is a bit of bric-a-brac thrown about in a domestic squabble.

I owe my lovely skin

to the miracle of these creams

Does your mirror tell you your skin is losing its youthful freshness... or that tiny lines are forming at the corners of your mouth and eyes ...or that blackheads are emerging from neglect of clogged-up pores? These signs of age can be easily overcome and the hidden loveliness in your complexion awakened through the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell's famous creams.

Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream liquefies quickly and gently works into the pores. Every bit of clogging dirt and stale make-up is dissolved and floated to the surface. Skin tissues are revitalized. Wrinkles and blackheads disappear. If used every night before retiring, Perfect Cold Cream will make your skin truly beautiful.

To give your complexion that soft, velvety appearance, apply a thin film of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream over your face before putting on powder and make-up. Perfect Vanishing Cream cleverly conceals little skin blemishes and gives your skin complete protection against sun, wind, rain and dust.

You will be thrilled when you see how soft and beautiful your skin becomes with the daily use of both these Daggett & Ramsdell Creams. Your complexion will take on the bloom of youth and you will always look your loveliest.

Write to Herbertsons, Ltd., P. O. Box 431, Dept. A, Bombay, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.

Perfect Cold Cream — Perfect Skin Tonic — Perfect Vanishing Cream
Perfect Cleansing Oil — Perfect Face Powder — Perfect Rouge — Perfect Hand Lotion
Perfect Lipstick — Perfect Eyebrow Pencil — Perfect Eye Shadow

You will always look your best with
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

WHAT IS ESSENTIALISM?

ESSENTIALISM: by A. E. Reed, Pollen House, Cork St, London W. 1 (pp. 479) claims to be a new dynamic philosophy of life establishing a New Economic System based upon a New Code of Ethics (viz. Mutual self-help) maintaining a New Social Order. Its purpose is claimed to be "to establish the English-speaking peoples as a solid phalanx against world-forces of insanity, anarchy and chaos, culminating in a world-state which will inaugurate the great creative era of man upon the earth". The author whose address is 7, Park Lane, London W. 1, believes that "the impregnable British Empire, with its associated peoples speaking a common tongue, is the greatest force for good that has ever been thrown up by mass-humanity. Organised and united in mighty purpose, these peoples can and will subject the carnate evil forces now rampant upon the earth. The peoples of the British Empire are subconsciously aware of their mystic purpose"

It is proposed to accomplish this end by reorganising the economic life of the peoples so as to abolish poverty.

The author writes with evident sincerity and earnestness and makes an appeal to the higher nature of man, in words that reflect the ideas commonly underlying Indian culture e.g., "Know Thyself", "I am that", "All that is has come from the one source and must return to it", "Without truth there can be no real progress", "The false God Self", "All hurt is Evil", etc. The book is full of these and other truisms which are explained and illustrated by the author in vigorous language. The author points out (with the help of copious extracts from newspapers) the defects and dangers of individual and corporate life under modern conditions, and points out (although somewhat incoherently) the way to its redemption, both by individual and corporate effort. He urges Universal Brotherhood and a system of work and labour under which all workers will be adequately paid; organised interchange of commodities will exist under his system, the oppressor and the parasite will be made extinct and an ideal state will be established. The book is a good thought-provoker for the young and the old; for the rich and the poor. It encourages self examination. Every reader will benefit by its perusal. The author deserves thanks for his frankness, courage and his single-handed attempt to reform the world.

N. H. P.

Britain's New Hope For Wightman Cup

By winning the women's singles in the Herga L. T. C. Tournament at Harrow, which concluded recently, from a field which contained two Wightman Cup players and one former Wimbledon champion, Miss J. Nicoll the 16 year old junior champion has again set the critics thinking. In the final Miss Nicol beat Miss A. M. Yorke, who is considered by many to be the best women's doubles player in the world.

Miss Yorke has won the Wimbledon women's doubles for the last two years in partnership with Mme. R. Mathieu. If everything goes well, and temperamentally she is a most modest young player; Miss Nicoll should soon be a 'top-notcher'. Her selection for the Wightman Cup is not an improbability.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT

COMMENTARIES ON THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882, by Darashaw Jivaji Vakil, B.A., LL.B., Bombay, pp. cxii 1063 Price Rs. 14 net. (Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay). The Transfer of Property Act deals mostly with transfers of immovable property "inter vivos". Owing to the vast extent of India and its many divisions in land, and among its owners, it will be readily conceived what a vast field of knowledge is required for their valid disposition, whether by sale, mortgage or gift. Notwithstanding the fact that India is spared the many technicalities and fictions peculiar to the English law of real property, there are enough differences in the Indian law, owing to differences in tenures and customs to make one despair of mastering the law on the subject in its entirety. It is, however, possible to make a substantive and effective advance towards its mastery by means of a study of Mr. Vakil's book. With the practical experience of a busy solicitor in Bombay for over twenty-five years behind him, the author has brought to bear on the subject an amount of learning, so as to make the book a complete exposition of the law of property in British India. An excellent summary of the Act, an analytical and explanatory commentary of its sections and a number of hints on conveyancing will be much appreciated by the law students. Extracts from important judgments of the Courts given in the book will prove helpful to the practitioners; while there is in the book much which property owners can learn in regard e.g. to the rights and obligations of landlords and tenants, stock mortgages, powers of attorney, transfers by limited owners, etc. The book constitutes an excellent and a welcome addition to the legal literature in India. It is a masterpiece of its kind.

N. H. P.

SOCIAL DISEASE

One of the most useful books in Gujarati recently published that should be in the hands of every adult of either sex is the one entitled "Social Disease (Genito-urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology), lately published by Dr. Kaikhoshru Kersasp Dadachanji, late Capt. I.M.S., Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine (Lond.), etc., and Lecturer and author of works on Education, Health Medicine, etc. It is a volume of over 400 pages, crammed with very valuable information on social diseases and sexology, and enriched with a large number of illustrations. The author enumerates five principal "aims" which have actuated him to publish the work, viz., (1) to propagate knowledge on sex with a view to secure the greatest good to the greatest number; (2) to expose the roguery of a section of Vaidyas and Hakims; (3) to condemn the publications of advertisements and notices of bazaar nostrums; (4) to give a timely warning to youths, and (5) to point out the urgency of abolition of the system of child marriage.

That the author has succeeded well in his task has been amply proved by his exhaustive exposition of treatment of various ailments of both sexes and prevention of diseases and the giving of wholesome advice frankly and yet with due restraint in language, which only an experienced writer can do.

The author rightly devotes a large number of pages to the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease—that fell disease which claims a huge toll among human beings and often leaves its terrible legacy to the generations yet unborn. The horrible consequences of self-abuse are also pointed out lucidly. There are very few books in Gujarati on the subjects tackled by Dr. Dadachanji, so his exposition should prove a boon to the Gujarati-reading public. At a time when social hygience and social welfare activities are engaging the serious attention of social workers, municipal bodies and popular Governments throughout the country this book, if made accessible to adults by parents, school authorites in schools, whether private or Municipal aided, or by Government, it would do incalculable good to the rising generation.

The book is priced at Rs. 4, and can be had of the author at 10 (Jenkins House) Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

A MARATHI BOOK ON SCIENCE

RASAYAN SHASTRANTIL NAVALAKATHA: By Prof. R. N. Bhagwat, M.A., B.Sc., Bombay; Published by K. M. Tamhankar, B.A., Navabharat Prakashan Sanstha, Bombay. 1938. Price Rs. 1-4-0.

This is a publication in Marathi intended to introduce the lay readers to the uses and applications of chemical science in everyday life. Such a publication is to be welcomed not for putting forth any novel ideas,—for that is not the aim of this book—but for bringing home to common people, the spirit and service of science.

The author begins by indicating the benefits of science and the importance of learning it through the mother-tongue. This occupies about 25 pages. In the rest of the book, he shows how the chemical science has been responsible for pervading almost every phase of human activity of modern times. In attempting to make out his case, the author tends to be rather extra-partial to this science and scarcely makes necessary references to other natural sciences especially the related physical phenomena. At least the impression that one gathers after reading the book is that it is chemistry alone that has made our modern life what it is. While congratulating the author on compressing in this book, a good amount of really useful information, one cannot help remarking that the presentation should have been more lively, so as to appeal to a large class of readers besides science students. The detailed data and information which are apt to make sometimes the reading dull and dry, should have been sacrificed to make the book really interesting. The matter of the first 24 pages should preferably have been placed at the end. However, as an addition to already scant scientific literature in Marathi, this publication of Prof. Bhagwat deserves to be encouraged.

N. R. T.

'BIG BILL' ON THE WRONG SIDE!

In his recent match against Hans Nusslein (Germany), in the Olympia indoor lawn tennis tournament, which he lost in straight sets-Tilden was foot-faulted, and this displeased him intensely. His attitude towards the foot-fault judge did not have the crowd's approval and the umpire had to appeal to the spectators for silence during the rallies.

During the course of the match 'Big Bill' twice threw down his racket and once dramatically shook hands with Nusslein!

A BIOGRAPHY IN SANSKRIT VERSE

SHANKARJEECANAKHANAM: Edited by Mrs. Kashma Rao with an introduction in Sanskrit by Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Published by the authoress, 27, New Marine Line, Bombay.

That the traditional style of the Sanskrit literature to compose a biography in the material form has not got obsolete is clearly indicated by the recent publication of "Shankarjeevanakhyanam". Poetry is the charm of Sanskrit. The book is a valuable contribution by the authoress to Sanskrit literature. It is remarkable for the fluency of the style and simplicity of the language which furnishes a pleasant contrast to the highly embellished and at times embarrassing phraseology of some of the similar poems composed in the past.

The book has an introduction in the metrical form by Mr. N. C. Kelkar. It is divided into seventeen cantoes and narrates the life of the late Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit—the father of the authoress.

Mr. Pandit was a great Sanskrit scholar to whose credit stand editions of some Sanskrit works including the Atharva Veda. The authoress, whilst narrating his life, has laid due emphasis on his literacy contributions besides his social and educational activities. The life of Mr. Pandit should be a source of inspiration to an average modern student to whom scholarship still remains an ideal worthy of admiration but not realisation. It is interesting to note that the spirit of scholarship and love for Sanskrit inherited by the authoress has culminated in her ability to compose the biography of her father in the metrical form. Sanskrit perpetuates the memory of one who was its ardent votary.

D. G. V.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

TECHNIQUE OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN INDIA: By R. U. Parmar Published by Jayant Publishing Company, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

In this book there are some useful suggestions for studying, planning and organising rural reconstruction. Unfortunately the book is written in queer English and there are huge numbers of mis-spellings or misprints.

S. B. M.

USEFUL PAMPHLETS

(1) THE RELIEF OF AGRICULTURAL DEBT: By C. F. Strickland, C.I.E. Price 0-0-9d.

(2) CONSOLIDATION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS: By the same author. Price 0-0-6d.

(3) QUININE AND MALARIA IN INDIA: By the same author. Price 0-0-6d.

All these three small pamphlets are published by Humphrey Milford on behalf of the "Indian Village Welfare Association" of England. They contain extremely useful and up-to-date information gathered from reports, and the author is well qualified to write on these subjects. The pamphlets are about 7 x 4 inches and contain from 20 to 30 pages. The get up is quite good and the price 6 to 9 pence is not much for England. We wish it were possible to place information like this in the hands of our countrymen in pamphlets of this size, but priced at one or two annas.

S. B. M.

Pleasant Homes

PRAY TELL

REALLY we sometimes get pretty mad at all the people who tell us how to raise our baby. Because they each have a different idea and how are we to know!

For Practical Purposes

The only thing we're sure about is that a baby is entitled to a room of his own. Not for style

BOYKIN 3-13

BOYKIN 3-15

Ideas in Nursery Furniture

or luxury but just for everyday convenience and comfort. Where baby can rest in quiet away from the confusion and noise of the family. Where he can learn the first principles about order and privacy. Where mother can keep all his things together and handy. Where she can care for him without interruptions or diversions.

Now with so many excellent new improvements in children's furniture, it behoves a conscientious parent to "manage" some of these reasonably priced pieces of furniture for the littlest one.

Pieces That Grow Up

There's a table and chair that are built to develop proper posture and correct eating habits. The chests and chifferobes are designed to make orderliness come naturally by being of size and shape to be handled easily by a small child. Then they are

BOYKIN 3-14

Sash Bows finish this window treatment

so planned that various pieces can be combined into a more grown-up ensemble as the child grows older.

The new type crib can be jiggled into a bed when baby days are over. What's more it's built so solidly that it doesn't rattle and it is equipped with posture springs.

And this furniture is quite gay —some pieces have numbers painted on the drawers; others have Scottie dogs leashed to the knobs.

(COPYRIGHT)

DUTCH FILET PILLOW

1144

This filet design of a Dutch boy and girl makes a most attractive pillow front. Crocheted in your favourite coloured cotton it also is suitable for a wall panel. With size 30 crochet cotton, it will measure about 21-1|2 by 21-1|2 inches. It can also be crocheted in wool and used for a carriage robe.

SPRING CURTAINS

Very fresh and crisp are the spring curtains I've been seeing these last few weeks. Like little girls all ready for a birthday party.

Sash bows finish the tops of one bright window for a bedroom. The glass curtains are of white net, with over-curtains of red and white candy striped taffeta looped across the top.

Pink And White

Fine whitelawn is used for some other curtains I liked . . . they are made sill length, very full, and to tie back. They're finished all around with ruffles of pink and white checked gingham cut on the bias.

Plaid chintz window shades with over-curtains of sheer white organdy or swiss are bright and gay too.

White voile curtains made in double Dutch fashion are charming if the window frame is outlined with a wall paper border.

Dainty white lace net curtains, made to hang to the floor and finished with a ruffled "bang" valance across the top are lovely with flowered chintz window shades.

(COPYRIGHT)

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

PROP MEN TRIED A DOZEN WAYS TO MAKE THE COLT WITH HERBERT LICK ITS LIPS FOR ONE SCENE..... PEANUT BUTTER SMEARED AROUND ITS MOUTH FINALLY DID THE TRICK.
HUGH HERBERT, ALLERGIC TO HORSEHAIR, WAS UNABLE TO ACT IN HORSE SCENES FOR "THE LADY'S FROM KENTUCKY" WITHOUT CRYING AND SNEEZING.... PROP MEN SOLVED THE PROBLEM BY RUBBING DOWN THE NAGS WITH CASTOR OIL.
BEER IN SALOON SCENES IS APPLE CIDER WITH EFFERVESCENT SALTS ADDED. IT LOOKS REAL... AND THE ACTORS CAN'T DRINK IT.
POOM!
5-16

MORE FRIENDLY

"It may not be stylish to have family photographs around," writes a correspondent, "but somehow they always make a room seem more friendly to me. Besides I like to have pictures of my family around in view. Please tell me how I can do this without spoiling the smartness of my living room. Also I've got a good many bibelots and some books I want to have about, but I don't want the room to seem cluttered and fussy.

The Answer

There's no reason why you shouldn't use the pictures if you like them. But to make them fit into a rather dignified room, you'll want to frame them and arrange them so that they have a certain decorative importance to contribute. If you frame a group of these pictures to match in interesting frames, then ensemble them with some built in book shelves, you will have a decorative asset instead of a liability. You might have the insides of the shelves painted in a contrasting colour and use them for your special ornaments and books.

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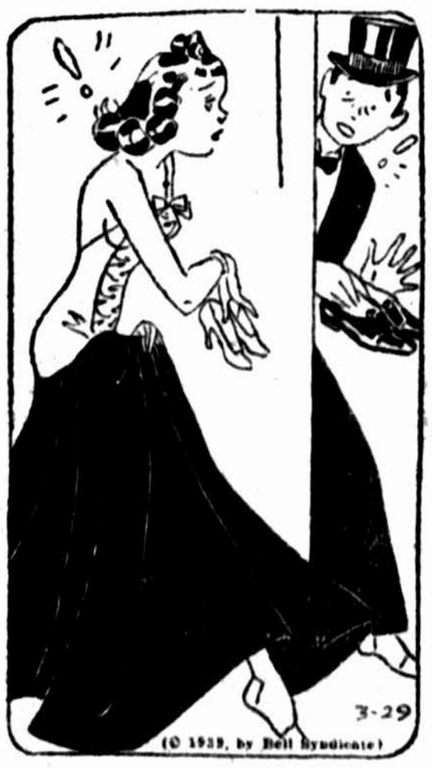

Evasion is the biggest trouble-maker there is in the modern scheme of living.

Mystery Of Colour

By R. N. MALAGI

The Author Presents A New Theory In The Following Article

EVERYONE is aware of colour, but a very few know what it is. This is indeed so not only with lay-men but also with men of science, to many of whom it is yet a problem. No satisfactory explanation has as yet been offered, and the scientific men are divided in their opinions. Now the writer ventures to offer here in fewest possible lines a solution which he hopes will give a better explanation of the colour-phenomena and which he trusts will meet with an unanimous approval of scientists and of lay-men alike.

When one talks of a thing as red, green or yellow, he does not mean that it simply seems so and so, but does more than that. He thinks that colour is a quality of its substance as is its malleability. And this is so natural with him that he will simply be shocked if he is told that scientists do not agree with him at all

Not Absolute

Then what is colour? Is it a matter, or an energy, an attribute, a quality, or an accident of a thing,—absolute, relative, or dependent thing,—and what else? Matter, it certainly is not. There is not a substance in the whole of the Universe merely as colour. It is always of something and never a thing-in-itself. Neither it can be spoken of as an energy in any sense of the term. It has no power to act on the matter like electricity, magnetism and the like. Almost all things have colour; yet it falls short to be an attribute or a quality of them. We cannot speak of it as we do of qualities, attributes like ductility, malleability, conduction, elasticity, combustibility and so forth; it lacks necessary determinativeness

A thing may have a colour, but it is not essential to it. A thing may change its colour and still remain what it is. Colour may very often be a concomitant of a thing and a distinctive mark of it, but on that account it cannot be called an attribute or quality of it; and at best it is but an accident of it with its shape or size. Another noteworthy point with regard to it is that it is not an absolute one but it is an entirely dependent one on light so much so that it may be said that where there is no light there is no colour. We shall presently see what the light has to do with colour. But so much is certain that in the absence of light there cannot be any perception of colour.

It has to be seen now whether the light simply enables the colour to be perceived, and whether the colour has any existence independent of light or otherwise. The foremost point to be considered in this connection is the Spectrum Theory. It is, no doubt the most dominant on the field at present.

As against this there is the Young-Helmholt's theory of colour-sensation. Roughly to say, the latter theory is subjective one and the former an objective; and both the theories agree so far in holding that the objects have no colour of their own and that the colour which they exhibit is not in their substance but extraneous to them. And the present writer too so far has no quarrel with them.

Spectrum Theory

It is believed that ordinary sunlight or any white light such as electric-light or lime-light is composite in character and is the result of blending of seven colour bands. If a white ray enters a dark chamber through a narrow slit and passes a glass prism, it undergoes dispersion and an image of seven bands of colour always arranged in the following order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet—is formed on the screen in the chamber. The image of these colour-bands is called spectrum. According to the Spectrum Theory, an object seems red, green or any other for the reason that when white light falls upon it, it reflects a particular set of rays, red, green or any other as the case may be and absorbs the remaining ones; if all the light is reflected and none of it is absorbed by the object, it looks white; and it seems black when it absorbs all of the incident rays and none is reflected. That white light is composed of seven colours is also synthetically shown by experiment of seven coloured disc, which when set to rotate with much speed presents only the white colour.

With all that the obvious defect with the theory is that it does not offer a real solution of the problem. It simply robs the material objects of their colour and bestows it on light. It has, to say it plainly, shifted the problem from matter to light which is an energy. No form of energy excepting that of light is shown to have any colour. If the light possesses colour, it is a solitary exception to the rest, and there is no reason why it should be so. The theory assumes that there are rays of light of seven different colours and the objects have the quality of absorbing one, some or all such rays and also that different object absorbs rays of different colours. But the difficulty is that there are no proper grounds to make all these assumptions. It does not explain why a particular object should absorb a particular coloured ray to the exclusion of the rest.

To concede that objects have quality of absorbing particular variety of rays is tantamount to admit that they (objects) have got colours which is not true even according to this very theory. The theory is unscientific. It does not give on the other hand a satisfactory explanation of the black lines in the spectrum itself. There are many things which it leaves unmany things which it leaves unexplained. Gold appears 'yellow' under ordinary conditions, but if light is reflected many times from the surface it appears a 'ruby colour.' On the other hand, a powerful beam of light transmitted through a thin gold leaf appears 'green.' What about then the colour-absorption nature of gold? And, if the 'red' poppy is red because it absorbs all colours except red, why should it not 'seem black' at once instead of diminishing in colour gradually when moved along the bands of spectrum upto green? Now, why an object is grey? It is so simply because, they say, it reflects only a portion of full light but which exhibits no predominance in any particular hue. If at all it "drinks in" the colours, why only half of each in this case? So also, if white is made up of seven colours, how can we account when the mixture of blue and yellow lights produces the sensation of white light? Even considered as a working hypothesis, the theory of rays of seven colours and their absorption is altogether inadequate to explain the innumerable variety of colours

Young-Helmholt's Theory

Now, to speak of light, it is the sensation which is produced in us when certain rays proceeding from the Sun or other luminous body fall *upon the retina of the eye.* Thus, in the act of perception of objects, their colours in particular, physical organism of living bodies comes into prominence. According to Young-Helmholt's theory, the eye is furnished with three sets of nerves for three primary colour-sensations and they transmit the sensation to the brain, thus carrying the perception of colours. If the red nerve is effected, whatever may be the reason or source that caused, the vision to the brain is red one; similarly in case of yellow, yellow. It is thus to jaundiced person everything seems yellow. The theory is too subjective and it ignores the real nature of things And again it does not explain why a particular colour-sensation is caused. It is founded on too narrow a basis to afford a complete solution of colour phenomena. In brief, the theory is unscientific and indefinite in its character and as such merits little attention.

The combination of the seven colours of rays gives an impression which is known as white. Similarly, the seven colours on the disc coming in a very quick succession have the effect of a combination and give the same result, namely, the impression of white colour. Disc is a matter; light, an energy. Yet the result is the same. Now, disc is a matter, and admittedly as such has no colour of its own. Then, can the same thing be said of light too? The simple reply of the writer is "Yes!" Neither matter has any colour of its own, nor energy any

Only An Impression

If there be no colour either in matter or in light, where does it come from? It comes from nowhere! There is not an absolute thing, colour as such, in the whole universe. It is but an impression an impression which living organisms alone can have. Colour, so to say, is a peculiar feeling experienced by a living being as a sequel to the sensations caused by light on the retina of its eyes. There is no colour in the matter, nor is it in light, nor in the living organism too. Yet colour phenomena occurs when light acts on matter and its reaction effects a living organism at the retina of eyes. Thus, it is something created out of nothing.

In the spectrum, as I have said above, the seven colours are always arranged in a fixed order. That is so because of their respective refrangibility. In the spectrum experiment white ray is shown to have split into seven different colours. And whereon a speedy inference is drawn that white light is composed of seven colours. It is neither marked nor explained why they were always in fixed order and how they were formed. The ray passes through the prism and an image of seven colours is formed on the screen. Every other thing remaining the same, the only charge being that the ray passing through the glass prism undergoes refraction, and the seven colours of the spectrum are arranged in a progressive series according to their refrangibility.

Objects immersed in a liquid of the same refractive index and dispersion would be invisible. A glass of rod, for example, can hardly be seen when immersed in Canada Balsam. It sounds from this also that that refraction and visibility are intimately associated; and, visibility is nothing but colourisation.

This fact leads us to a legitimate inference that refrangibility at least must have much to do with colour phenomena. Apart from such experiments we have similar experience even in our daily life. For example, froth from a distance seems white, but at a nearer view it seems colourful for the same reason viz. refrangibility.

Now, when light comes in contact with a non-luminous body, it not only acts on the surface but also penetrates some depth below the surface, and as a reaction it is thrown back. While doing so on account of the inequalities in the substance of the bodies it is refracted in diverse manner, i.e., thrown out in all various directions at various acute angles. Thus diversely refracted rays diversely act on the optic nerves by their diverse action on the retina. For this reason different objects look in different manner, that is, in different colours. In this matter refrangibility causes colour-sensation.

We can see an object only because of the action of light on it. When the light acts upon matter refrangibility is simply a matter of course. On account of varied structures in the substance of the various objects refraction is caused in various directions and in various angles of various degrees beyond enumeration, and these variously refracted rays by their mutual combinations and interactions cause numerously varied colour-sensations. This is why when

(Continued on Page 54)

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

(See Pages 28 & 29)

WORLD NEWS

Moslems Indignant At Rape Of Albania

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, (By Mail).

Mussolini's rape of Albania on the day when the Church, whose head Pope Pius XII, was engaged in the most solemn ritual of the Christian Faith has no doubt "profoundly shocked" Mr. Chamberlain. But there is no getting away from the fact that it has also served to him and his colleagues in the National Government as a welcome blessing.

For the past two or three years British Imperialism and its French ally was somewhat concerned by the title which Mussolini had enjoyed as "Protector of Islam after his visit to Libya when he was "acclaimed" by Moslem leaders as such". He had then given a solemn assurance to the World Moslems that "Italy will always be the friend and protector of Islam throughout the world". Naturally his invasion of Albania, which was two-thirds of its population Muslim, has destroyed at one blow any remaining pretension of Il Duce to pose as the friend of the Islamic world.

Muslim Demonstrations

Reports of Moslem demonstrations against Italy have reached London from many important centres in North Africa and the Near East. In the villages in the neighbourhood of Oran, Algeria, people gathered to demonstrate against Italy's invasion of Albania. In Oran, we read, the municipal councillors gathered in the town hall and passed a resolution against "the policy of Mussolini who, though he professes himself to be the defender of Islam, was their first attacker." At Tlemcen, I am told, thousands of persons paraded the streets carrying the tricolour and saying "Down with Italy". At Constantime, Algeria, 20.000 people gathered and sang Marseillaise. Doctor Ben Djelloul, who presided over the demonstration, said: "The Mahommedan population of Constantine wishes to express its indignation for the second time against the brutality of Italy, which, having massacred our Ethiopian brothers have now sought to gain battle honours by choosing a small Mahommedan nation as a victim"

Growing Discontent

In Sousse, Tunis news-vendors who previously sold the Italian newspaper "Unione" have refused to handle it any longer. From Beyrouth comes the report that the Syrian Government have cancelled the official reception at Damascus which was to have been accorded to the Italian delegation who have gone there to attend the marriage of the heir-apparent of Persia. Syrian youths it is stated, gathered today outside their mosques to demonstrate against the policy of violence practised against a Mahommedan State.

Reports reaching from Cairo, Palestine and other near Eastern countries also suggest that the Albanian invasion has reacted most adversely both for Italian and German propaganda in these countries. There is no doubt that it has revolutionised Moslem in Egypt, and there is a growing movement of protest at the Italian of a predominantly Moslem country. In Al Azgar, the great Moslem university, a section of students called a strike on Sunday last. Public opinion is particularly shocked at the brutality of an invasion so soon after Queen Geraldine's confinement, and at the cynicism of a country claiming to be a leader of Christianity, which choose to act on the most sacred day of its calendar, when a slight delay could not have made any difference. Moslems in Egypt regard Mussolini's outrage of the member of their Faith in Albania and the notorious treatment of fellow Moslems in Libya as an instructive commentary on the Italian interpretation of the word "protection". They regard the Albanian affair, coming on top of the occupation of Czechoslovakia, as a final and conclusive evidence that no small nation can hope to preserve her independence from Hitler and Mussolini. The one question that the Egyptians, not only Moslems in that country, are asking themselves is how long Britain and France, who rule the largest Moslem communities in the world and are looked on as the defenders of Moslem interests, as well as of small nations, will allow these "gangster methods" to continue.

Egypt And Albania

In Cairo strongly worded circulars denouncing the action of Italy to the Faithful have been impounded by the police, who, as a measure of precaution, have put a guard over the Italian Legation. The grounds for indignation are not only religious. Since the days of Mohmed Ali there have been close dynastic and other ties between Egypt and Albania, and there are a considerable number of Egyptians of Albanian origin. Apart from historical, and religious, racial sympathies, indignation has been aroused over the manner and timing of the invasion. The various Italian pretexts for aggression are regarded as flimsy, and astonishment is expressed that Mussolini should wantonly disregard the religious feeling of the Christian world and give such a slap in the face to the new Pope as to make an attack on Good Friday, such action being considered all the more provocative since trouble had been known to be latent for some months and the crisis was therefore not regarded as a sudden development.

Italy Unmasked

While Palestine Moslems have not at present an authoritative head in Jerusalem to speak in their name, individual opinion agrees with the sentiment expressed by Jamil Mardam Bey from Beirut. The former Prime Minister of Syria declares: "We consider Italy's aggression as an act of savages and like an invasion by barbarisms. We are convinced that this aggression will have the most serious repercussions in the Arab and Moslem worlds." And today the Arab daily newspaper, "Aljihad" of Jerusalem rejected Mussolini's claim to be "the Protector of Islam". It declares that Britons can rest assured that the allegations of Fascist Italy—by radio propaganda—will not influence the Arab world, which will not alienate itself from democracy—an inherent Arab trait. It criticises Italy's action in invading Albania, and says: "The subjugation of 800,000 Moslems will have far-reaching repercussions. Mussolini has now removed the mask which did not escape the notice even of the most simple-minded Arabs.

Nazi Propaganda In India

However, Mussolini's Axis partner, Hitler, is not concerned with the present Moslem opinion about Italy. Under the Fuhrer's instructions, Germany's anti-British propaganda was taken a step further this week. It is reported here that the Indian Empire is the subject of several newly-formed propaganda organisations. Subsidised concerns and heavily bribed individuals, says the "Daily Sketch", will conduct a hot offensive directed against "brutal British methods of rule". An example of this propaganda has been provided by "Berliner Illustrirte", a weekly with a special edition of 2,000,000 copies. With four pages of pictures they told "how 50,000 Britons ruthlessly rule 350,000,000 people of India." It is stated here that this supplement and others of similar purport will be issued in 62 different Indian dialects. They will be edited from two angles, one for the Hindus and the other for the Moslems.

Another Palestine Conference?

A dramatic development of the Palestine situation occurred during the week when it was learned that Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the Zionist leader, had arrived in Cairo by air from Palestine at the invitation of the Egyptian Government. This came three weeks after the breakdown of the Palestine talks in London. It is believed that a new Round Table Conference will be held shortly to attempt to reach a rapid solution in view of the international situation. Steps are understood to be under consideration for the formation of a coalition of Arab States of the Near East with the purpose of presenting a united front to any attempts by Italy or Germany to use the conquest of Albania as a starting point for further aggression in the Mediterranean. The visit of Dr. Weizmann to the Egyptian Prime Minister, Mahomed Mahamoud Pasha, is interpreted in as a preliminary move. Palestine is recognised by leaders of the Arab states as the weakest link of the proposed defensive chain, because of the destructive internal warfare that keeps the Holy Land in a state of perpetual unrest. The activities of Arab "rebels" in Palestine, offering as they do an excellent opportunity for Italian and German propaganda must be ended before Palestine can effectively take its place in the defence scheme. The Egyptian Government's invitation to Dr. Weizmann to discuss a method for reconciliation with Arabs is therefore interpreted as an important move in the direction of restoring peace in that country. Egypt, in all liklihood, would be the key State of the proposed Arab alliance.

New British Proposal

The British Government's suggestions on Palestine, taken to Cairo by Dr. Hassan Nashat Pasha, Egpytian Ambassador in London for submission to the Egyptian Prime Minister. It is believed that the new British proposal is for a transition period of 5 years, before a new constitution is introduced, which would be prolonged if any development in the situation should make it necessary. Those who are engaged in the present negotiations are trying to convince the Zionist leader, Dr. Weizmann, that it is in the interest of the Jews throughout the Near East to facilitate an agreement with the Arabs. During the transitional period there will be an Arab-Jewish Legislative Assembly elected on a basis of proportional representation. This would be followed by five years of self-government under British control. At the end of this time Palestine would become an independent State without any conditions attached.

Meanwhile there is a rumour that an invitation is being sent out to the Mufti to visit Cairo in order to take part in the present negotiations. It is recognised that a deal arrived at without the approval and acceptance of the Mufti will be a worthless document.

Nazi Police Give Jews New Names

BERLIN.

A new policy of pinpricks against the Jews has begun in Germany.

All Jews whose names are "Deutsch", "Deutschmann", Deutschland," or any other combination including "Deutsch." must immediately change their names, declares an order

Jews are called up by the Gestapo (secret police) and told that it will no longer be tolerated that they carry a name meaning "German."

USUALLY VULGAR

If a Jew's mother's maiden name was typically Jewish he may adopt that, but otherwise he is given a Jewish name by the police, usually of vulgar or ridiculous association.

Later, it is announced, Jews whose names are those of German cities (and there are many) will also be forced to change them.

All Jews released from concentration camps in the last few months, after signing declarations that they will emigrate, are now forced to report to the police daily once, twice or even thrice, and must do so until they leave the land.—"News Chronicle".

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE
Tell It To The
SENTINEL

FORBIDDEN PLACES . . . 1

The Home Of Banned Books

By VINCENT BROME

I stumbled upon it quite by chance. I had searched for two hours amongst the mass of catalogues at the British Museum, and still could not find the book I wanted. I went to the central desk and made fresh enquiries. "I'm sorry, sir," they told me, "that book was withdrawn from circulation."

I went away to think things over. What happened to these books when they were banned or withdrawn? It took another three days of careful investigation to unearth their home. The banned books of England have a special sanctuary which contains one of the most remarkable collections of literature ever put together.

You approach what they call the Copyright Department from the rear of the Museum. They will not look at you unless your credentials are quite water-tight. I can perfectly understand their caution.

Strict Secrecy

There is something commonplace about the appearance of the Copyright Department. A simple doorway, the usual enquiry window and beyond these rows of shelves. Anyone who did not know what the shelves contained might easily find the place dull and uninteresting. Folders, board covers and brown paper might well hold legal documents or old clothes.

Instead you have here diaries, manuscripts and letters which. published to-day would probably take the world by storm. During the last few years packages have been handed over the counter of the Copyright Department by a whole variety of people Statesmen, litterateurs, scientists and poets, have all, at different times entrusted their innermost secrets to the Copyright Department

It has become a depository for suspended literature. Certain diaries kept by diplomats cannot, according to State regulations, be published until the moment is deemed opportune. Set down there in cold black and white are sidelights on political situations which might easily upset the foundation of a government or cause widespread discontent Secrets well kept in the political masonry must remain secret until a certain period of time has elapsed.

So they pass them over to the Copyright Department. Usually it is understood that they shall remain unread for the following fifty years. Stored anywhere else such diaries and documents might remain dangerous. The rulings of the Copyright Department are inviolable. No one can trespass unauthorised. No one can glimpse what has been written.

With the passage of years some future generation may have this material released for its consumption and come to realise how wrong we were in our judgment of this or that situation. Meanwhile, carefully recorded in book and ledger, these folders and packages remain on their respective shelves

Dickens' Letters

Dickens' private letters were released from here recently. Shaw was largely instrumental in placing them in the Copyright Department. Mrs. Perugini, daughter of the novelist, was somewhat concerned for the safety of her father's letters. She turned over in her mind the different methods for safeguarding them Then she thought of asking Bernard Shaw's advice. Without hesitation Shaw recommended the Copyright Department. Send them along he suggested and arrange that they shall not be released for fifty years. Shaw thought they would then be invaluable to Dickens' biograpner.

Thus the letters were passed over the counter into the safekeeping of this depository. When Sir Henry Dickens died they were released again.

There are bound manuscripts here which remain complete puzzles without a key to the identity of the author. Their names are given, yes. But in several cases just the name conveys little. What prompts these people, apparent nonentities, to entrust their private writings to the Copyright Department? Only the heads of the Department have an inkling. For, you must remember they do not accept just anything. There must be some object in protecting the papers against publication. Otherwise they might be deluged with the pink-ribboned burblings of a dozen modern lovers.

You probably remember the late Liberal Prime Minister of England, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. His private writings were surrendered to the Copyright Department. Remembering Campbell-Bannerman's remarkable career it will be particularly interesting to discover what he committed to paper—in due course. Shall we get a fresh understanding of the crises of his time, a new angle on events which then seemed perfectly simple?

Novels, textbooks and miscellaneous literature which were, for one reason and another, banned or withdrawn in the past few years, have a separate department popularity referred to as the 'banned book' department.

It holds some strange stories. Most of these simple-looking volumes have caused trouble in their time, and around them revolve some of the greatest legal battles of the literary world.

Italian Masterpiece

There was the odd case of the Italian, Alessandro Corti, who came to England a penniless artist and turned his attention to writing. The first book he wrote was accepted and published. In the first few weeks it sold well. Then a private informer wrote to the police about certain passages in the book, and they decided to take action. The publishers and Alessandro Corti determined to fight the case.

The chapters described as 'pornographic' and calculated to damage public morals, Corti insisted were perfectly justified and were without danger to the most impressionable person.

The case ran on for four days. Corti lost. He spent the whole of that night with a friend drinking coffee in a Soho cafe. All the fire and passion he had shown in court were gone. This book meant everything to him. He had a deep conviction that never again would he write such a book, and now the world was not allowed to read it.

Corti went back to his two rooms of Gerard Street with the dawn. They found him at midday unconscious. Gas was filtering through doors and windows. Actually his life was saved by his own poverty. The gas remaining from the last shilling he had put in the meter gave out before he was dead.

Then came the amazing sequel. Alessandro went back to Italy a bookless man Italian publishers who had read his case wrote asking for a copy of his book. Six months later it appeared in Italy, and within the year had sold twenty thousand copies

It so happens that the title of this book coincides exactly with the title of a well-known English book recently produced in this country, and for that reason it is impossible to print the actual name.

Major amongst the volumes in the banned book department stands Wilde's "De Profundis." Many people who have read the printed version imagine that was how Wilde wrote it. Actually the published copy has been heavily expurgated.

There must remain some remarkable revelations which may one day, when they can offend no obne, be released for general reading. Once or twice the original volume has left its place in the Museum and been sent to court, carefully guarded. A small handful of lawyers know its contents. The rest or the world can only guess.

Ranged nearby are some more familiar novels which have hit the head-lines in the past few years. "Bessie Gotter" by Wallace Smith, "No Place for the Young," "Lady Catterley's Lover" and James Joyce's "Ulysses."

Voluntary Withdrawals

Books in this country are not controlled by any actual censor. There is nothing comparable with film censorship in the literary world. Normally, private individuals are responsible for the withdrawal or banning of a book. Some high-minded lady or gentleman comes upon a chapter amongst the spate of novels they so avidly devour and, suddenly shocked to the core, feels that for the sake of conscience alone, he or she must do something about it. They may inform the police, the local mayor, the clerk of the council. The result is usually the same. Wherever the grounds for complaint justify action, the police may prosecute.

In many cases, before the matter reaches the courts, or even before legal action is considered the publishers voluntarily withdraw the book.

It need not then become a total loss. The mass of banned books left on the publisher's hands have their covers removed and their pages re-pulped. They can then be used for fresh publications. Sometimes, again, quite a time elapses between the first publication of the book and the day someone registers their objection. They may have sold ten thousand copies by then.

Banned Books Exhibition

There are volumes in the banned book department which were once given pride of place at a

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THE

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A Short Story

Silent Farewell

By KSHAMA ROW

At the faintest sound of bells. he sprang up from his chair and leaning on the balustrade of the narrow verandah, peered anxiously in the distance. He had waited all afternoon, although he had been informed that Mira had gone to the Cocoanut fair in a neighbouring village.

The sound of bells grew louder as the vehicle approached the house through a shady avenue of nims, dragging mossy cakes of earth along with its wheels.

The ekka stopped. The little door clicked and a tall dignified woman of thirty-six alighted first, then, her two young sons.

"What brings you here so late, doctor?" she inquired affably of her visitor, removing her shawl.

"A very - er - urgent message" She stared at him, then, as he hesitated, signalled to the boys to go in.

"I would not have missed you even if I had to wait here all night," continued Mira's friend.

"Well?"

"There is someone who would like to give us information about—"

"About whom?"

He mumbled something inaudibly.

"About father of my sons?"

He nodded.

In the courtyard a peacock raised a shrill cry more proudly than ever. Mira lowered her eyes a moment, then, raised them with a questioning look.

"I want you to come with me—at once there is a train at ten o'clock. We'll get there tomorrow. We might be just in time—" The words stumbled out of his mouth.

"Where do you wish to take me? who is this man you are speaking about? I don't understand"

"A friend——" and he broke off abruptly again

"If it concerns the father of my sons, it is useless. We have been dead to him for years."

Her voice seethed with bitterness as she expressed her decision.

Her visitor closed his eyes a second, then, went on gently.

"Don't be too hard.. You may regret it—"

"How can I regret when he himself has deserted me?"

"He might have had his own reason" he stammered.

"What had I done that he should have left me without saying where he was going?"

"But did he not leave you in a comfortable position?" "It would have been better if he had left us paupers and told us that he was going to leave us."

He shook his head and rejoined: "You wouldn't have liked that".

"You know what a life I have lived since then. Neither a widow nor a wife. The whole village has tried to throw mud on my name. No one respects a woman when she is no longer under a man's protection?".

"But we must not be too hard on my poor friend."

"You pity him?" she cried, her eyes wide open with astonishment. And all the rancour in her bosom, stifled so long, burst forth in a fury.

"I pity him - er - because—you—we don't know what made him take that step." His voice was almost faint: he moistened his lips.

"What reasons could a man have to desert his wife and sons on the auspicious day of their thread ceremony?

I know the reason and so do you."

The visitor heaved a deep sigh.

It egged her on to a vollubility of bitterness.

Is there any doubt that he got that dancing girl under the pretext of entertaining our guests to elope with her?"

"Oh, please, please," he begged, covering his eyes with his hand and restraining himself from further argument.

"Every one here knows about it."

"It might have been just a coincidence!" he defended the absent man.

"A coincidence? why did he want to accompany her to the station."

"She was a stranger here and my poor friend was always kind and thoughtful."

"Professional women are used to going out alone," she flung back testily, ignoring his words.

"You remember how it was pouring that night. He didn't want the lady to be stranded on the way. The train was even derailed that night if you remember."

"An excellent excuse for an underhand action, wasn't it?" she retorted with a furious gesture.

"It is not fair to rush to hasty conclusions," the visitor stammered and bit his tongue.

It was as clear as daylight. It is no use your defending him. There isn't. the slightest doubt that the woman weaned him from us", she concluded vehemently.

He covered his face with his hands as though he could bear to hear no more.

The peacock in the courtyard sent another long piercing cry in protest.

At the same time Mira tossed her head high in protest of her visitor's generous attitude towards her husband. All the excuses he put forth. sounded weak and lame to the forsaken woman and provoked her irritation all the more.

"Don't the lives of our old heroines inspire you with the noble spirit of tolerance? For instance, the story of Sita's endless suffering in spite of her innocence?" he said, lingering on the last word.

Mira stared at him, but did not ask what he meant, so he went on as cryptically as ever:

"Let us think of my friend's good points. Who can tell the cause of his self-effacement."

"Rather self-indulgence".

"You have now a chance of knowing the real truth. To-morrow, you will meet some-one who knows him better than any one else. Perhaps he has something to tell us—something of great importance."

"A glass once broken always remain's broken." she said with severity unusual in a Hindu woman.

"One can always join the broken pieces together."

"It can never be as it was before," she murmured as she shook her head.

He looked at his watch impatiently.

A lizard lurking in a crevice of the high ceiling chattered ominously.

'Don't lose time, I beg of you. Every second counts. Believe me, you will not regret,' he tried to assure her.

"What could this man have to say to me?"

"One never knows," was his simple rejoinder.

'Perhaps the woman has left him after ruining him completely? No, no, don't ask me to go with you. God knows I have suffered enough." And she arose abruptly as the memory of all the past incidents rushed to her mind. He lingered for a time, then, quietly took his umbrella and hurried back home.

Left alone, Mira recalled to her mind a night twelve years ago when she had sat up waiting for her husband and imagining all sorts of accidents that might have happened to him. The following day she had received his letter. Just a short note, to say that he was going away as he did not deserve to live with his family, that it would be useless her tracing him. The few vague lines had conveyed to her but one meaning—that he was deserting her in preference to a new life

The recollection of that letter now filled her with a renewed sense of bitterness. She thought of the half curious, half cynical looks of her guests when they learnt of the sudden disappearance of their host Then, later, she had noticed how queerly her neighbours stared at her and whispered to one another, until she had ceased to go out.

They had spoken vile things and some had even justified her husband's action. Her sons were frequently questioned by their companions about their father. When the boys asked her whether he would ever come back, she would shake her head.

And thus, she and her sons had lived completely isolated. Their only friend, the doctor, who was as loyal to them as to the absent man, had always a kind word for the latter, in spite of his inexplicable conduct.

She could have cried bitter tears now at the recollection of the old incidents, of her worship of the Tulsi; of her prayers to the sacred shrub that her husband might live long, that she might be married to him again in her next birth.

What a mockery it all seemed to her now; to have wished a long life to him who had wantonly deserted her. And then to wish to be married to the same man again in her next life Could there be anything more foolish?

(Continued on Page 53)

ODD SPOTS

Cemetery Of Three Million

The catacombs of Rome are world famous, but those beneath Paris are probably more extraordinary, and there the seeker after grim relics of the past may find a spot well to him liking. They are caused for the most part by ancient quarrying and extend over a vast area beneath the Southern part of Paris. For many years it has been necessary to prop up the buildings on the surface. In places the cellars of old houses lead into these vast underground corridors.

In 1786 a great part of the Paris catacombs were consecrated, for they have been the burial place of innumerable people. In caverns of a chapel-like character are gathered together the bones of thousands of people. Here is the "Tomb of the Revolution," here the "Tomb of the Victims," which contain the remains of those who perished in the early part of the Revolution and the subsequent massacres.

When the bodies of many departed were transferred to the catacombs they were shot down the dim shafts, and the coffin containing the remains of Mme. de Pompadour was given a niche near one of the entrances.

Calculations differ as to the number of people buried in the catacombs, but they are estimated to contain the remains of at least three million people.

The principal entrance is near the Barriere d'Enfer, and four times a year tours of inspection are made by the surveyors. It is sometimes possible to obtain permission to accompany the surveyors.

Leaves From Last Week's Diary

(By "WRONG ANGLE")

New Radio Club Premises

Looked in on Thursday evening—an old club in a new habitation. The situation rivals the enviable position of the Yacht Club, taking in the pier at the end of Apollo Bunder, where a beautiful fountain-garden is to be laid out, and adjoining it is the rapidly rising club building that will be ready before the monsoon bursts, with a delightful dance floor overlooking the harbour, card rooms above, and possibly residential rooms for members to top it all. A garden lawn running all around the main building, the commodious Badminton shed and the two tennis courts will form the best fresh air sitting out place in the evenings in Bombay.

The energetic Honorary Secretary, Mr. V. C. Setalvad, referred to a handful of plans, including a Swimming Pool where the tide will change the water twice a day, rowing and even yachting when possible. It promises to be the premier club and those contemplating membership had better not wait till the "House Full" board is put up, as has been done at the Cricket Club—and in good time too. The early bird gets there.

Motion Picture Exhibition

A big "tamasha" on Friday evening. As usual a crowd, as usual some speeches, as usual a weary, yawning audience awaiting the end of it. Why do they go there? They don't know, it's just because "everybody's doing it". An unready exhibition; half the stalls were being set up, but the Amusement Park had arrived via Have-a-Heart-Fete via Indian-Industries'-Fair—Bombaites have some patience and can put up with some things!

The Exhibition is a standing example of missed opportunities; incongruously enough there is not a single Motion Picture Screen or House wherein exhibitions of good pictures or excerpts followed by the actual appearance of the stars on the stage could be given, which would have created tremendous interest amongst film-fans. Opportunity knocks at the doors of those who hear it.

Regimental Band

Closed my eyes and imagined I was carried back about 20 years as I sat out on the Cricket Club lawn on Saturday listening to the South Lancashire Band. When the amenities of social life were scantier, people of all ages and of all grades in the social strata flocked to the Band-Stand as a great treat. Like most of those present that evening, the band seems to have reached a ripe old age and is on the wane. Let the dead past bury its dead.

The Melody Trio

A contrast to the Band performance of the previous evening was provided on Sunday morning by a concert of the Melody Trio at the Cricket Club. It proved the fact that good performers can still hold their own against the competition of the radio. Atmospherics often spoil a good radio programme and noisy youngsters with a blasted notion of their own importance can equally spoil a good concert by pitching their raucous voices uttering inane nonsense against the melodious notes of the music—why must they accumulate in the middle of the hall, full in the public eye?

Do they hanker after publicity? If so, I might give their names honourable mention in these columns. In external appearance the Trio presents a queer combination; the volatile, swaying Mehli Mehta, the unperturbed cucumber-cool cellist Verga, and the worried looking pianist Pagliarin, who only looks happy after he has started off. But they know what to give, and give exactly what is wanted. Studied the theory of Supply-and-Demand?

Ball Room Dancing

Pat Sykes and Andrew gave "mass lessons" in Ball Room Dancing at the Grace School on Monday evening and answered questions. My unasked questions, (a) Why does one bright young thing hold on to her sari while dancing—did she think it will run away? (b) Why did other Dance teachers take the floor so rarely, were they too self-conscious? (c) Why don't men who frequently tread on their partners' toes take lessons in dancing? The answer—ask me no questions and I'll tell thee no lies.

Educational Film Conference

The Indian Educational Film Conference met on Tuesday evening. Mr. R. P. Masani, the Vice-Chancellor, gave a rather subdued inaugural address; probably the neglect of his predecessors in the University in this matter weighed down on him. Mrs. Munshi, the President of the Conference (frequently addressed as "Mr. President" by some delegates, gave a sound presidential address, and then spent the rest of the time correcting verbal mistakes that had crept into the resolutions. Fifteen Press reporters present formed a "formidable battery" for publicity according to one speaker, and probably their numbers may have intimidated some other speakers who fidgetted about nervously on the platform. Will this Conference-and-Committee ridden age achieve anything beyond big talk?

"Ballerina"

Wednesday afternoon saw the end of the Educational Film Conference with the exhibition of some educational films. After the hard labours of the sessions I decided to have a light evening and went to the Pathe. "Ballerina" is a film full of good music, excellent acting and artistic ballet dancing—France can give points to Hollywood with this film.

New 14in. Shell Beats The 15in.

Effective range of the new British 14in. armourpiercing shell, as measured by the perforation of any given thickness of armour, materially exceeds that of the 15in. shell, despite the reduction in calibre

Disclosing this Major A. B. Clarke, managing director of Hadfields; Ltd., at the annual meeting at Sheffield, said:

"I think this is an effective answer to the criticism that arose in some quarters against the adoption of the 14in. gun for the first five battleships. Our ordnance department is holding its own and making important contributions to the defence programme."

Profits On Arms

Referring to profits on armaments he said the work they did for the Government was subject to costs investigation, and that the Government accountants had free access to their books and determined for themselves the rate of establishment charges.

The rate of profit was fixed by agreement, so that all savings on costs, whether by increase of output or from the installation of improved machinery, passed automatically to the Government departments concerned by a corresponding reduction in price.

In spite of many increases in costs of materials and labour, no price of any one of the standard products had ever been increased and in nearly every case they had been subject to a steady and continuous reduction.

On hardened shells and bombs alone the saving to the Government amounted to over £400,000.

—"News Chronicle"

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, smiling as he leaves the Treasury with the well-worn Budget case, for the House of Commons.

Tory Party Social Climbers

Tory Party social climbers were denounced by Lady Astor, M.P., yesterday at the annual meeting in London of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, writes the "News Chronicle".

She was speaking on a resolution calling on local associations to make it possible "for the representatives of the Party to be chosen for ability and not for wealth."

The delegates from all parts of the country, were disappointed when it was announced that a Cabinet meeting prevented the Prime Minister being present and making the important statement expected.

GIVEN SAFEST SEATS

"We have heard of young men with no political experience at all who have walked into the safest seats in the country. What effect is that having on the party in the country? It is having a devastating effect.

"The trouble with our Party is that too many people come into it just to get on."

Mr. Ian Harvey, supporting the resolution on behalf of the Oxford University Conservative Association, classified the financial demands on candidates as being "undesirable," because they automatically placed a means test that on the party's candidates.

Colonel H. Oldham (West Midlands Union) said they heard of constituencies which were virtually put up for sale

The resolution was carried with a rider requesting that the central organisation should periodically consider means of widening their assistance in respect of election expenses.

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to Qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11570)

How to Secure Government Service. Guide Book to Government Departments. Recommended by University Members. Price Re. 1-6. Radha Books, Agra. (11739)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let Blocks—Airy and Light. Matunga, Bhau Daji Road, Plot No. 419, Bancore Mansions. Apply to Bhaiyya. (11736)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

For any Degree in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics by Post. Apply: Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (11686).

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MESSRS. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY), at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.), at Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant, of complete Household furniture, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Portable Typewriter, Safe, Chesterfield Sets, Steel cabinet, Wardrobes, Harmoniums, A. C. Fans, etc.

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Lonely? Join To-day the Eastern Correspondence Club. Finest unrestricted introductions. Membership includes riches zamindar and officials down. Either sex. Apply Secretary: P. B., 608, Mylapore, Madras. (11715)

INDIA GOVT. PREPARES FOR WAR CRISIS.

All Departments Working At High Pressure

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, (By Mail.)

The official season has opened in Simla in an atmosphere of suppressed excitement. This is due to various reasons, the most important of which is the present international tension. It may be remembered that the last act of the Viceroy before he left on tour was to call leaders of parties in the Assembly and inform them of the threatened imminence of war and the Government's decision to send certain Indian troops abroad. It could be hardly expected that the Government would disclose to the public its war plans or movements of troops which have been ordered by Army authorities. But it has been known for some time that both on the military and the civil side vast preparations have been going on to keep this country prepared for a war crisis. Enquiries in official circles elicit the answer that these preparations are of a purely defensive character. The departure of certain Indian Army officers for Defence consultations in Cairo is also explained as a routine matter intended to secure Defence co-ordination. Whatever that may be it has been a difficult and anxious time for all. There is evidence to show that all the departments concerned in Simla and Delhi have been working at high pressure in order to be ready to meet the situation in the event of war. Hitler's speech on Friday last has for the present eased the situation—to the extent at any rate that no one now fears that war is imminent. I do not think, however, that there is going to be any relaxation in the preparations that have been going on. So long as the tension continues in Europe—and that is likely to continue for some time to come—it is bound to be a period of stress and uncertainty in India also.

COMING PROBLEMS.

Various are the problems which now await the decision of the Government of India. First and foremost is the critical situation which has developed in South Africa. The Indian community in South Africa is once again faced with the threat of segregation. For over four months negotiations have been going on through the Agent General, but so far there is no sign to show that the Union Government is yielding. The introduction of the Bill in South Africa though only as a temporary measure, is a clear indication of the mind of the Union Government. What is there to be done? If the Union Government is willing to listen to reason, some useful result may be expected. It is even possible that one of the Indian Members of Government, preferably the Member dealing with Indians overseas, can go to South Africa for personal negotiation. If, however, the Union Government has made up its mind to ignore Indian rights the only remedy available to India is to employ retaliatory methods. In dealing with a country like South Africa which has a large Indian population retaliation is no easy matter, but there is no alternative. The position of Indians in Ceylon is also worsening. As the time has now arrived for concluding an Indo-Ceylon Trade Agreement, there is an opportunity for bringing pressure on the Ceylon Government. India may well refuse to give any trade preferences to Ceylon if the Ceylon Government is not prepared to show fair play to Indian residents in that country.

TRADE TREATIES.

The staff of the Commerce Department has been increased by the creation of an Additional Secretaryship to deal with the question of new trade agreements. Sir Allan Lloyd who was till last year Member of the Central Board of Revenue has been given this post. It has caused some surprise that Mr. N. R. Pillai, the present Joint Secretary who for nearly a decade has been associated with this subject in the Department and made a great impression by his work in connection with the Indo-British Trade negotiations, has not been given the chance. The task before the Department is a large and complicated one. A fresh agreement has to be concluded with Japan as the present protocol is shortly due to expire. Trade treaties have also to be entered with three other countries—Canada, Egypt, and possibly also the United States. It has also to be remembered that very soon negotiations have to be begun with Burma for revising the existing treaty. A fairly heavy programme of work awaits the new Commerce Member, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar.

INDIANISATION PROGRESS

It is usual to review at the beginning of every season the progress made in Indianisation. The place of Sir Bryce Burt, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has gone to an Indian, Mr. Kharegat of the United Provinces. There is a new Indian Secretary, Mr. Hydari, who with the elevation of Mr. Clow to the Communication Membership becomes permanent Labour Secretary. This however, does not mean any addition to the total number of Indian Secretaries at the moment, for the vacancy caused by Mr. S. N. Roy's departure on leave to Europe has gone to Mr. Tyson. The usual practice in the case of leave vacancies is to promote the officer next in rank, but instead of promoting Mr. Gorwala, the Deputy Secretary, Mr. Tyson has been brought from Bengal for the vacancy. The Joint Secretaryship of the Education Department vacated by Mr. Yeatts who has proceeded on leave prior to taking up the Census Commissionership has gone to Mr. Deshmukh of the Central Provinces, one of the few Indians who have been Finance Secretaries. Another permanent Joint Secretaryship has gone to an Indian, Mr. Sanjiva Rao of the Finance Department. At long last the Financial Commissionership of the Railways is also to be held by an Indian though only for a few months, As Mr. T. S Sankara Iyer has been appointed to officiate for Mr. Staig when the latter goes on leave. I may also mention that for the first time there is an Indian I.C.S. Under Secretary in the Defence Department. These changes do not constitute any striking improvement so far as Indianisation goes, but taken on the whole it shows a desire to give more chances to Indians in high offices. For one thing I may say that not many years ago there were as many as four Indians holding the rank of Secretaries—Sir G. S. Bajpai, Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari, Sir B. N. Rau and Sir P. R. Rau, all permanent. To-day even taking temporary and permanent appointments together, there are only four Indians occupying the position of Secretaries. All that one can say is that the position has not been worsened, but could it not have been bettered?

Bose Explains Why He Resigned

BENARES BANK FAILURE ECHO

Distress Of Agra Merchants

(From Our Correspondent.)
AGRA, May 4.

Merchants are highly distressed by the failure of the Benares Bank. Many are bewildered having lost their all. Industrialists have been deprived of running cash. Drapers are not getting the seasonal goods kept under the custody of the Benares Bank.

People are waiting for official help, to minimise the difficulties. Business is seriously obstructed by the failure of this big bank.

Repercussions are expected in the whole of the province.

JAWAHARLAL FOR PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Dr. Raghavendra Rao Welcomes The News

BOMBAY, May 6.

Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Member-designate of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, sailed for England this afternoon by the P. and O. boat "Strathnaver" to take charge of his new office.

Prior to sailing, Dr. Rao referred in an interview to the press report that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would be persuaded to join the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress, and said that this was, if true, a very welcome news. With his strict discipline and clear grasp of things, Dr. Rao, added Pandit Nehru would prove a very able man to guide the various Congress Ministries in the country. If Pandit Nehru applied the same principles, which he did during the tenure of his chairmanship of the Allahabad Municipality, to the Congress Ministries, much nation-building work would be possible.

Referring to the recent announcement of the formation of "Forward Bloc" under the leadership of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Dr. Rao said it was necessary that such a party should be formed for the healthy growth of any poliitcal party, which otherwise tended to degenerate when in power. Moreover, such party, as long as it was within the Congress fold, would add to the strength of the Congress instead of weakening it.—United Press.

AIR RAID ON CHUNGKING

British Consulate Building Damaged By Bombs

SHANGHAI, May 5.

It is officially stated that during the air-raid on Chungking yesterday, several bombs were dropped on the compound of the British Consulate General, where the British Ambassador is staying. Considerable damage was done.

The Ambassador's Secretary was slightly injured during rescue work.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

No Desire To Be Dummy President

Self-Respect And Duty To Country Demanded It

CALCUTTA, May 6.

"I HAVE NO DOUBT IN MY MIND THAT IN SUBMITTING MY RESIGNATION I ADOPTED A RIGHT COURSE," DECLARED MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, ADDRESSING A LARGE PUBLIC MEETING THIS EVENING AT HAZRA PARK, MR. N. C. SEN, MAYOR, PRESIDING.

Analysing the situation from the last presidential election till his resignation Mr. Bose described the efforts he made through correspondence earlier and personal discussion at Calcutta with Mahatma Gandhi for the formation of the Working Committee according to his wishes and said:—

"THE POSITION WAS, IF I DESIRED TO RETAIN THE PRESIDENTSHIP I WOULD HAVE TO RE-APPOINT THE OLD WORKING COMMITTEE 'EN BLOC.' I WOULD BE OFFERED ONLY TWO VACANCIES AT A FUTURE DATE, BUT IN FILLING THEM UP I WOULD HAVE NO CHOICE IN THE MATTER OF SELECTING THE PERSONNEL. ALL THESE RESTRICTIONS WERE TO BE IMPOSED IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT UNDER THE CONSTITUTION THE PRESIDENT IS TO APPOINT HIS CABINET."

He, therefore, told Gandhiji that he had no desire to remain a dummy President or to hang on to office at any cost and would resign.

LEFTIST CABINET IMPOSSIBLE

Referring to Mr. Satis Chandra Das Gupta's statement that if he had appointed a new Working Committee leaving out the old members they would hot have opposed or obstructed him, Mr. Bose said:—

"It was not possible for me to appoint a purely Leftist Cabinet, not only because that was against my own conviction but also because it would have been in contravention of Pandit Pant's resolution. I had expressly asked Mahatma Gandhi in this connection if he would empower me to announce before the A.I.C.C. that a Leftist Cabinet of my choice commanded his implicit confidence in case I accepted his advice regarding a homogenous Leftist Cabinet and gave effect to that advice. Mahatmaji could not empower me to do so. Consequently the appointment of a homogenous Leftist Cabinet would have amounted to open defiance of the Tripuri resolution."

Mr. Bose concluded:—

"My resignation was decided upon in an entirely helpful spirit and in my view would prove to be in the best interests of the country. Self-respect, honour and duty towards my country demanded that I should resign after having made all possible attempts to reach an honourable compromise and avert a crisis within the Congress."—United Press.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, veteran Congressman of Sind and member of the A.I.C.C., who has just been elected Mayor of Karachi.

MOLOTOV'S SUCCESSOR

A Closely Guarded Secret

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, May 6.

In diplomatic circles it is believed that Molotov is a stop-gap Foreign Commissar. In all probability, he will be succeeded by either M. Potemkin or an unknown person who is a young official at the Foreign Office at Moscow and whose name is a closed secret.

Virawala's Maximum Reforms For Rajkot

Dhebar's Telegram To Mahatma Gandhi

RAJKOT, May 5

Mr. U. N. Dhebar has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Durbar Virawala's maximum subject to Thakore Saheb's approval. Firstly legislative power in all departments subject to His Highness' power of veto, modification and alteration as at present, that is, recommendatory.

"Secondly the right of taxation as suggested by Kalidasbhai, that is, 'status quo."

"Thirdly voting on budget restriction as at present.

"Fourthly no time limit for acceptance, rejections or return of bills.

"Fifhly municipality, medical department, public works, education, village uplift, provided the same not used for seditious purposes, will be managed by popular ministers as transferred subjects subject to general control of His Highness.

"Sixthly a committee to be appointed by His Highness to make recommendations for reconstituting the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha, Education, Medical Municipal and P.W.D. Departments to be in charge of one or more Ministers to be appointed from amongst the members of the Assembly. These will be primarily responsible to the people but ultimately they are fully responsible to the Thakore Saheb. If experience shows that this experiment works satisfactorily, a further advance may be made after a suitable interval, the Durbar's aim being that within ten years the widest powers possible in local circumstances of which the Thakore Saheb will be the final authority and judge will be given efficient management. condition precedent to this gift is for the benefit of the people of Rajkot as a whole and not for the benefit of a particular party."

"Seventhly, no collaboration of transferred ministers in reserved departments.

"Eightly, bank liability on State bank and commerce and industry to be hereafter administered by three Assembly members selected by His Highness and two State officials. This will not include mill, electric concerns, tramway, etc.

"Ninethly, Kalidasbhai's plan regarding the Assembly's power warns and recommends the dismissal of State servants by 2/3 majority applicable to transferred departments. The same to be subject to final appeal by His Highness. Only transferred ministers to have no power of appointment and dismissal of State servants which exclusively rests with His Highness. Dismissed or resigned servants not to be reinstated. These fall too short of Kalidasbhai's written proposals which myself and co-workers were prepared to agree if revenue transferred. Even suggested an alternative of 50 per cent. land revenue to be spent through transferred ministers in villages on Aundh model. But this also was rejected by the State.

I understand from the State that Kalidasbhai agrees to its terms. Feel myself totally incapable to shoulder responsibility of settlement as whole scheme unworkable besides being most unsatisfactory. I have stated so to the State."—United Press.

GANDHIJI WIRED NOT TO COME TO RAJKOT

Virawala Blames Dhebar For Failure In Negotiations

RAJKOT, May 6.

The negotiations have proved a miserable failure.

Durbar Virawala therefore, resumes his repressive policy again.

First, in villages, two kheduts of Chibhada have been served with orders to quit their lands and homes immediately. These kheduts have been served with the orders, because they had been jailed during the struggle.

Reports from other villages also are pouring in. Almost in all villages, kheduts are served with such orders.

Judgment on the validity about the State's 'bona fide' subjects is published. Both Messrs Popatlal Ananda and Malaviya are rejected by the Judicial Commissioner. Others are approved as 'bona fide' State subjects.

DHEBAR BLAMED

Darbar Virawala is to-day wiring to Gandhiji. He says that he has failed to get co-operation of the Parishad people. He further blames Sjt. Dhebar for his inability in coming to any settlement.

Lastly, he asks Gandhiji not to come to Rajkot, before the Thakore invites him.

PUNITIVE POLICE TAX IS IMMORAL

Shivaprasad Gupta On Govt.'s Handling Of Benarese Riots

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, May 6

In the course of the statement Sjt. Shivprashad Gupta severely criticises the 24 hour curfew order enforced against the Hindus only, at Benares for three days. He says, Benares is a big city with a population of about two lakhs and at least half of it is so poor that it has to make its arrangements from day to day, for its daily requirements. He shudders to think of the sufferings of these people, due to the closing of the markets, etc.

Sjt. Gupta says that even in opening one's door and peeping out one ran the risk of being shot down. He says that numerous babies could not get milk and were subjected to enormous sufferings. Never in the history of Benares, during the previous riots, such things had happened.

PAST INSTANCES

During the worst riots in the past, the markets were not closed for weeks and months, as in the present case. He recalls the riot of several years ago between the police and Military at Benares, which had led to firing, but, even the stoppage of business was not so complete. "What has to be taken now into consideration is the fact that the Government of the Province is in the hands of the Congressmen.

POLICE TAX CONDEMNED

Sjt. Gupta strongly condemns the Government's proposal to impose a punitive police tax on the people of Benares as "punishment for their own (Government's) incompetence". He says that it amounts to nothing less than penalising many innocents, for the sake of the guilty few. He appeals to the people not to pay the punitive tax. If it imposed, they should get ready to be fined, imprisoned, but they must take a vow that they would not pay this illegitimate and immoral tax.

NOVEL SCHEME TO OPEN SHOPS IN RIOTS

Witnesses On Effect Of 24-Hour Curfew

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, May 6.

The U. P. Government's Communal Riots Committee has examined the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and the City Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Yesterday's Committee's proceedings were held in camera.

The scope of the enquiry is very wide. The Committee is to find out the cause of the communal riots, if there are any agencies which work up the Goondas to cause mischief, or if there is anything political behind these riots.

The Committee is trying to find out the effect of measures usually taken to quell the riots: e.g., the orders under Sec. 144. The Committee is understood to have enquired of the witness as to the effect of the 24 hour Curfew Order at Benares.

NOVEL SCHEME

What view the Allahabad Officials took about it is not known, but it appears that they commended to the Committee their own novel scheme of compelling the shopkeepers, to open their shops during riots under Sec. 144. This scheme they had enforced during the last communal riots here and it appeared to have good effect according to the authorities.

The Committee did not examine any non-official witness, as none could appear before it for want of adequate notice and proper invitation. The Committee left for Benares yesterday evening.

She Came To Learn India First-Hand

Miss Agatha Harrison Sails: Object Of Visit To India

Interviewed on board the steamer, Miss Agatha Harison stated that she was glad she had been in India at an important juncture of her political career.

It was difficult for the friends of India in England to follow the happenings here. Therefore, she came to India to study the Indian political events first-hand. As a result of her visit, she had been able to achieve her object.

In the course of her tour since she stepped on the shores of India in November, she had come in contact with political leaders of various shades of opinion. She had gone and observed things in the Frontier, Orissa, Calcutta and other important places of India. It was because she could not attend the Tripuri session of the Congress, she went to Calcutta to attend the A. I. C. C.

As a delegate of the Indian Women's Conference at Delhi, she got a good idea of the activities of the women of this country. The Conference could give any one a good idea of the practical work chalked out by women along social and educational lines. She was much impressed with the resolution moved by the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, on "War and Peace". "I learnt in a very short time", she added, "all that could be and all that was to be learnt."

Asked about her opinion with regard to the political affairs in India and her impressions with regard to them, she did not want to say anything on the matter.

It will be recalled that Miss Harrison was responsible for bringing about an interview between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Gibson, Resident of Rajkot, in the Rajkot tangle.

On board the steamer, she was seen off by Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Hutheesing, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

Film Artistes Demand Better Working Conditions

Demand For Holidays With Pay And Compensation For Studio Accidents

MR. SOHRAB MODI ON "UNENVIABLE LOT" OF THE PROFESSION

Touching references to Dadasaheb Phalke, the founder of the Indian film industry, were made by Mr. Khalil, a veteran actor, at the Film Artistes Conference held on Thursday. Dadasaheb Phalke as well as Mr. Phadke, India's first film actor, were present on the occasion and were garlanded.

Paying a tribute to Dadasaheb Phalke, Mr. Khalil said the film industry, from the day of its inception, was free from any communal bias.

About a thousand film actors and actresses, including many stars, were present.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions passed at the Conference touched a variety of subjects concerning the interests of film artistes and, among other things, demanded that:—

The Film Artistes' Association of India, Bombay was the only representative body of the Indian Cine Artistes;

No unwarranted, irresponsible or undignified aspersions should be cast by journalists on personal lives of artistes;

Every improvement should be effected in Indian films so as to be able to show them in foreign countries;

Studio accidents should be compensated for;

Holidays be given to artistes on all days provided under the Factory Act, besides one month's leave with pay every year.

Several papers were read, among others, by Mrs. Durga Khote, Mr. Motilal, Mr. Jagirdar, Mr. Surendra, etc.

Mr. Sohrab Modi presided. The following are extracts from his address:—

"Now as we are coming of age, a greater responsibility falls upon our shoulders, calling upon us to cast out from our midst everything that is cheap and low, everything that is unworthy of our cultural traditions, making ourselves, as a class, worthy of respect by the highest strata of society, by uplifting our standards of art and directing our aspirations to a nobler purpose.

The artiste has ever been the darling of the public, the bait which attracts our patrons to the films.

He is the medium of expression of the highest ideas a writer may ever conceive. He holds a unique position in the industry, towering above others in the magnitude of his service, yet submitting himself in utter discipline, so that he should become a part of a harmonious whole.

His art dates back from the beginning of time and shall continue to please the multitudes to the end of it.

UNENVIABLE

And yet I regret to say that his lot is not enviable. He would soar higher and higher, and delight in his flights, but his wings are clipped by the circumstances around him.

The economic depression of the country, the linguistic limitations of any single Indian language, the struggling state of the Industry due to our capital fighting shy of investment and the lack of Government support which every industry has a right to demand, these are some of the innumerable difficulties that handicap the speech evolution of the artiste, while even within the industry he is not treated sympathetically enough by those who exploit his name and talent. Every day he risks his health, life and limbs but the applause he gets, for his effort, the compensation he gets for his labour, or the leisure he gets to recoup his normal equilibrium is hardly adequate.

But the artistes have never grudged or complained. They have served the industry in all true faith and they want to know what the industry is going to do for them I am gratified to note that a much needed all-India organisation has been now brought about in the shape of Film Artistes Association of India, which has, in a very short time justified its existence. I hope all the other centres of this Industry will start branches of this organisation, making it more and more representative each day and strengthening its hands by enthusiastic co-operation.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

Free Examination Of Blood Of Volunteers

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Government of Bombay has approved a proposal for the free examination at the Haffkine Institute of the blood of volunteers of the Bombay Blood Transfusion service organised by Toc H. in Bombay. The Headquarters of the Bombay Blood Transfusion is at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Bombay, where arrangements will be made to deal with donors day and night.

The service will be controlled by a committee of five under the suspices of Toc H (Bombay) Group 2, who will be responsible for the general conduct of the service. This committee will be composed of the Surgeon-General (who will be Chairman ex-officio) and one nominee from each of the following:— The Bombay Medical Council, Toc. H, the Red Cross Society, and Rotary.

The service will be free to all hospital patients who are unable to meet the cost of a transfusion. If the patients are in a position to pay for the transfusion the normal cost will be Rs. 50 per transfusion. This cost may at the discretion of the hospital bursar, treasurer or other officer in charge of such affairs be increased or decreased in accordance with the means of the patient. This charge will be collected from the patient by the hospital and will be paid over to the Treasurer for the time being of the service.

The service will be open for use at all times by all hospitals and recognised Nursing Homes in Bombay.

The donors will be drawn from all sections of the community and will be classified as voluntary or paid in accordance with their wishes.

No doctor making use of the service shall charge in respect of his fee a sum in excess of Rs. 50, except with the approval of the committee.

Paid donors will be entitled to a normal fee of Rs. 20 per transfusion and will be paid this sum by the Treasurer of the service on his hearing from the hospital that the transfusion has been effected. These sums will be paid from the funds of the service provided they permit of such payment. The donor is entitled to accept less than the normal fee of Rs. 20 for the transfusion but any additional payment must have the approval of the committee.

In addition to the fee, if any, to which a donor will be entitled the service will pay the donors out-of-pocket expenses for travelling to and from the hospital or nursing home.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Hongkong, Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Katori Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 and 10-30 a.m respectively on Tuesday, the 9th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Hongkong, Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai per 'M V Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 5-30 p.m. respectively on Monday, the 8th instant.

Conscription Of Capital In America

1 P.C. Rate Of Interest On War Loans

WASHINGTON, May 6.

A Bill permitting Government to conscript capital in the event of war has been approved by the Senate Military Committee.

The Bill provides for the taking of a census of wealth on the basis of which individuals would be required to make forced loans by subscription to fifty-year Government bonds, bearing interest at one per cent.

The amount of money to be subscribed would vary from five per cent of net wealth for individuals with a capital of 1,000 dollars to 75 per cent for millionaires with fortunes in excess of 100 million dollars.

BRITISH HARD COURTS LAWN TENNIS

LONDON, May 5.

At Bournemouth there will be an All-Chinese Final in the Men's Singles of the British Hard Courts Lawn-Tennis Championships.

In the Semi-finals, Khosinkie (China) beat Donald McPhail (Great Britain) 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Choy (China) beat Charles-Hare, British Davis-Cup player, 0-6, 10-8, 6-1, 9-7.

Women's Singles Quarter-finals

Miss Kathleen Stammers beat Mrs. Little 6-2, 7-5.

Mrs. Ellis, (formerly Chilean Anitalizana) beat Miss Mary Hardwick 7-5, 3-6, 6-0.

Mis Margaret Scriven beat Miss Betty Nuthall 5-7, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Margotlumb beat Miss Brown 6-2, 7-5.—Reuter.

RETRENCHMENT IN PUNJAB

Rural Uplift Department To Be Closed

LAHORE, May 6.

Spate of new taxes for urban population of the province, retrenchment of a number of superfluous posts and entire closing down of the Rural Reconstruction Department these are likely to be the main suggestions of resources of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Punjab Government sometimes ago with the Hon'ble Mr. Manoharlal, Finance Minister, as Chairman.

Government's acceptance of only half of the recommendations of the Committee would, it is estimated, benefit the Provincial Exchequer to the extent of about Rs. 50,00,000 by means of relief due to retrenchment and addition of revenue due from fresh taxation.—United Press.

MRS. NAIDU ON DUTY OF LITERARY MEN

CALCUTTA, May 6.

"A critical time is anead. Men of letters can do what men of politics cannot", observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing the sixth session of the Bengal Muslim Literary Conference held this afternoon at the Muslim Institute Hall.

Continuing Mrs. Naidu said: "The greatest function of a literateur is to reconcile, to harmonise, and to interpret unity of all lives, of all beliefs, of all dreams and of all ideals The language of the province is the heart of the province; the language of the people is the soul of the people; no power on earth, no legislation can oust the national language. The question of language should not, therefore, be a question of political controversy."

Other speakers who addressed the Conference included the Hon'bl Mr. A K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Azizul Huq, Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, and Dr. Suniti Chatterjee.—United Press.

Delay In Anglo-Soviet Agreement

Why Litvinov Resigned: London Differs With Moscow

LONDON, May 6.

SINCE M. Litvinoff handed Moscow's proposals to the British Ambassador on April 16, says the "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent, little obvious progress has been made but Britain has been consulting her allies and friends with a view to ensuring that the ultimate agreement shall provide the maximum resistance to aggression.

The British Government adheres to the view that its own system of defensive treaties should be limited to the belt of buffer states between Germany and Russia.

M. Litvinoff's proposal was that Britain, France and Russia should enter full military defensive alliance supplemented by a Soviet guarantee of Holland, Belgium and Switzerland in return for Britain and France undertaking to join with the Soviet in assisting to states to the west of Russia and from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Britain is expected to renew the guarantees. Russia would obtain pledge herself to give such assistance as may be required to states already enjoying new British guarantees. Russia would ootain the maximum protection for her western frontier with the minimum of warlike commitments.

The buffer states would have the assurance of ample supplies for her own forces coupled with direct Anglo-French action which would relieve pressure on their frontiers.

In London there are no attempts to belittle the dangers of the situation around Danzig territory, continues the correspondent, but British circles note that the wisdom of precipitating European war on this flimsy pretext is now the subject of discussion between Germany and Italy and there is reason to believe that Italian influence is directed at persuading the Fuehrer that negotiation would be more prudent. While every precaution is being taken to meet all eventualities or sudden developments, the belief is current in well-informed quarters, the correspondent adds that a violent solution is unlikely to be sought immediately.—Reuter.

PLANS TO PARTITION SLOVAKIA

No Danger Of Imminent Attack On Poland: Troop Movements

PARIS, May 6.

THE latest information received here as regards troop movements in Germany is that there has been accumulation of planes and other war material near the Polish frontier. It is stated that certain military precautions have been taken but concentrations of troops have not been in such numbers as to suggest imminent attack on Poland.

Greater significance, however is attached to the fact that military measures have been taken by Slovakia which is close to the industrial centres of Poland.

Reports current to-day are that partition of Slovakia between Hungary and Germany will be discussed between Rebbentrop and Ciano.

Beck Steers Middle Course

LONDON, May 6.

The press enthusiastically welcomes Col. Beck's speech, many editorial comments being remarkably similar in praising the speech as firm in substance and moderate in tone and as holding out an opportunity for relaxation in Europe.

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" says that it will assuredly be no fault of Col Beck's if his speech fails to bring sensible relaxation in the present tension. Herr Hitler will not have to shred an excuse for refusing the friendly negotiation of outstanding differences. Col. Beck has left the door wide open.

"THE NEWS CHRONICLE" says that the speech offered no provocation but yet has made it perfectly clear that any attempt to seize and incorporate Danzing would be resisted by the whole Polish nation

"THE DAILY HERALD" says that it would have been dangerous to say anything that would suggest that there is room in Europe for a second Munich, it would have been dangerous to pitch Polish demands so high as to play into Herr Hitler's hands Between these extremes Col. Beck steers a perfect course.

Japan Gets Out Of Axis Obligations

Will Undertake Engagements In Her Own Defence

PARIS, May 6.

According to a report in well-informed Japanese Government circles, states Havas Agency's Tokio correspondent, M. Arita yesterday handed the German and Italian ambassadors a note containing suggestions for a more mature defensive pact of mutual assistance against aggression than a free military alliance and adds, it set forth concretely Japan's position, namely Japan will only undertake military engagements for her defence against the Soviet in the Far East and not elsewhere.—Reuter.

TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME

WARSAW, May 6.

In response to repeated demands of demonstrators outside the Foreign Office Colonel Beck appeared on the balcony and made a short speech. He said that the time for diplomatic finesse was past and that the whole country must have a determined attitude.—Reuter.

KHADDAR UNIFORM FOR EMPLOYEES

Proposal Thrown Out By Bandra Board

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Saturday.

A battle royal was fought at yesterday's Board meeting, over the question of providing the Municipal staff with Khaddar uniforms. But for the casting vote of the President, the Congress Party who sponsored the resolution would have secured victory.

Smti. Gangaben Patel, in the absence of Sjt. Sutari, moved that the staff of the Municipality be clad in Khaddar uniforms.

Mr. J. Netto, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, opposed the motion, on the grounds of economy. He stated that consideration in the choice of material was based on the factor of quality and price, and, as tenders were invited, the lowest was usually accepted. He opined that the philosophy of clothing was sought to be made one of the planks of the political movement, even in civic affairs.

Prof. Almeida characterised the motion as "foisting the pet idea of the Congress on the Municipality", and said that he was entirely in favour of indigenous industries but not at the expense of economy.

Several Congress members who spoke, declared that the idea of the resolution was to foster the work of the poor millions of the country, who lived by spinning Khaddar. It was not mere ideology but the practicability of feeding the teeming millions.

On being put to vote, the resolution was declared lost, but on a poll being taken, it resulted in a tie. The President declared that he was for the 'status quo', and hence the motion was defeated.

FIRE AT KAMALA MILLS

The cotton godown of the Kamala Mills Ltd., situated at Tulsi Pipe Road, Bombay got fire yesterday evening. The fire brigade was instantly informed and several fire engines rushed to the spot. They brought the flames under control. The damage is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

KONKAN MUSLIMS

Need For More Educational Facilities

The first session of the Ratnagiri District Muslim Conference was held at Chiplun yesterday. There was a large attendance and Dr. Bazlurrahman, Principal of the Ismail College, Andheri, presided. In the course of his speech the president said:—

"Nature has provided you with surroundings which make you hardy and industrious, and it is no surprise that you have given your motherland men and material of which any society could be proud.

"I can give you names of men in present-day India whose contributions to society, economic life and political thought are great. To-day India is looking forward to independence and in this struggle who can forget the name of Lokamanya Tilak, who came from this place. We are in the midst of educational reform and who can in this connection forget or ignore the services of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale. To-day men like Mr. Paranjpye and our popular Bombay Premier, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher are moulding the future of India, and it should be a matter of gratification for all of you that your part of the country is providing the motherland with such men.

KONKAN MUSLIMS' PART

"Coming to the Muslims of your locality, I would like to remind you of your great past. Some of your ancestors came to this soil even before the promulgation of Islam and others made it their home during the first three centuries of the "Hijra". It is an historical fact that the Deccan would have been poorer of Muslim population if your ancestors had not by personal precept and example preached and spread the Faith which they brought from their desert home.

"There is hardly a village in your district which does not possess the sacred remains of men who sacrificed everything in the interests of their adopted home. Among the saints who claim respect from all sects and creeds, the names of Hajrat Makhdoom Mahimi, Shaikh Misri, Bawa Malang and Bala Pir stand out.

"In modern times we, Muslims, are grateful to the services of Sir Syed Ahmedkhan, but let us not forget that his contemporaries hailing from the Konkan played no mean part in the cause of education. Mohamed Ali Roghay and members of his Nakhuda family, Kazi Sahabuddin ,etc., rendered services without which the society and the culture of the Muslims would have been nowhere to-day in the Deccan. Let me add to these names one more and that too of a woman, Fatimabai Roghay. True to her sect, she helped her men folk in the work of uplift in a way that can hardly be rivalled.

NEED FOR MORE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

"In the field of literature Milad Nama and Kisas produced in your part of the country will always remain untarnishable jewels of Urdu literature. In the field of commerce, the business of Bombay owes its origin to the enterprise of hardy Muslim youths of your district. Your share in navigation shall always claim respect".

"With such brilliant past it is surprising that you went into a sort of temporary oblivion. Thanks to the efforts of men like the late Mr. Jalaluddin Kadri and Mr. Ibrahim Dalvi, who organised this conference, you have once more come into your own. To-day you have a number of organisations working hard in the cause of education. The High School of Bhiwandi, the middle schools at Wahoor and Furus and innumerable primary schools do credit to the workers. But you will agree with me that there is need for more and better institutions.

"I would venture to make a few suggestions. Though children have been provided with primary education, no facilities are given to adults to become literate. Advantage should be taken of the efforts of Government to make a drive for literacy and the resources of the primary schools already in existence should be made use of. Secondary education is receiving your attention, but you should not be unmindful of the latest development regarding vocational bias, etc. Last but not the least, education of girls should not be neglected".

Resist India Act Amendment With All Your Might

If Enforced Provincial Govts. Will Become Helpless Agents Of Imperialism, Says Jawahar

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the following resolution in the A. I. C. C. on the war danger and amendment of the India Act:—

"In view of the imminent danger of international war, the A. I. C. C. reminds the country and all others concerned of the national policy in regard to war, which the Congress has often proclaimed. This policy will be strictly adhered to and the Congress is determined to oppose all attempts to impose a war on India and use Indian resources in a war without the consent of the Indian people.

"The Committee has noted with disapproval the despatch of a small body of Indian troops towards Aden, as this can only mean their employment for British Imperialist purposes.

"The Committee, in popular, records its complete disapproval of the attempt being made by the British Government to amend the Government of India Act with a view to concentrating all power, in the event of a war emergency, in the hands of the Central Government which functions completely as an agent of British Imperialism. While the Congress is not interested as a rule in amendments to the India Act and has worked for the whole Act to be ended, it cannot tolerate an amendment which strikes at the very basis of Provincial Autonomy and renders it a farce in case of war; which, in effect, creates a war dictatorship of the Central Government in India, and which makes the provincial Governments helpless agents of Imperialism. Any attempt to impose such an amendment on India must and will be resisted in every way open to the Congress. The provincial Governments are warned to be ready to carry out the policy in this respect as may be determined by the A. I. C. C. or the Working Committee, as the case may be."

JAWAHAR'S SPEECH

Pandit Nehru said: "Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was to have moved this resolution in the House, but as he is absent, I have to move it. It is a matter of great danger to the country, and the A. I. C. C. has moved such a resolution many a time. It has proclaimed twice or thrice its determined policy on war, and attempts have been made to renew the policy. There is nothing new in this resolution.

"We have said that we shall fight against the imposition of any law that will seek to exploit the resources of India. I am not saying anything that is not in consonance with the Congress policy. Every Congress Government must act according to the resolution. There has been organised efforts against Federation and its possible imposition. I have ventured sometimes to say that this question of Federation is not a live question. I don't believe it is a dead question. If it is dead it will be revived.

THREAT TO AUTONOMY

"But there are other vital questions to be dealt with before the question of Federation is solved. The principal one is the power that will be given to the Central Government by this amending Bill in case of a war emergency. This question, therefore, demands our greatest attention. Again think of the war emergency legislation in England. There has been a fair amount of criticism in India of this amendment but it has not been fully realised by our people, and even by Congressmen in the country. The amendment before the House of Lords places us at a disadvantage. If we peacefully submit to it, it means nullifying the policy of the Congress which it had adopted since 1928 regarding participation in war. The amendment, if passed, will put an end to the provincial autonomy set up two years ago. Then there is the question whether we can accept office. Many among us favoured acceptance while others were opposed to it. There was a period of several months when we hovered between taking office or not. Ultimately, however, we accepted office in a number of provinces after great arguments amongst ourselves. But there will be no provincial autonomy as a result of the amendment of the Act."

WAR CRISIS.

Pandit Nehru, continuing, said that there was a war emergency, and with it a serious constitutional crisis was brewing. The matter was of vital importance, and the whole question of continuance of office by the Congress Party might have to be re-examined. The resolution, he asserted, was not a mere repetition of the resolutions on war which had previously come before the House.

There was a body of opinion, said Pandit Nehru, in favour of the Congress Governments resigning. He disagreed with this. In the light of the situation today he wanted them to fight without resigning.

"It is true that the resolution is not specific on certain points," he admitted. "For example, what the Congress Governments should do in the event of war is not made clear. It is difficult, however, to say now what they should do then. I am not sure, if I will advise them to resign in any circumstances. If they can fight being in office. I will want them to remain in office.

"Of course, if there is a fight, it may be difficult for them to continue in office. That is a different matter. We have to consider the situation as it arises from day to day. It does not follow that because they disagree with something which the British Parliament does, they should resign."

RESIST IT

The amending Bill to the India Act had now only passed its second reading in the House of Lords. It might come before the House of Commons in a few months. Having become law it would apply to India in the event of a war. It was no academic expression when he said that India might have to face a war. They had to think in terms of an emergency which might happen.

"I would like you to consider the present position in India in its true perspective," he concluded, "and resist the Bill with all your might. In this connection I would like to repeat the hackneyed saying: 'If we do not hang together we hang separately.'"

PHOSPHATE RESERVES IN SOIL

Imperial Agricultural Institute's Warning

The subject of prosphate reserves in the soil and the relation between the chemical nature of the soil and the salts of phosphoric acid has not received the attention it deserves, says the Annual Report of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute.

Unlimited sources of nitrogen supply are now available and we know, better than we did before, how to make the several sources of nitrogen available to the plant. The danger is that unwise use of nitrogenous and potassic fertilisers is likely to bring about the exhaustion of the other minerals in the soil, particularly phosphate, supplies of which compared to nitrogen are limited.

If our soil resources are to be fully and properly utilised for the increased production of crops the reasons for the differential behaviour of soils should be fully understood. What is wanted is the comparative study of field data in the light of the laboratory data on soils. There is a large amount of scientific data on Indian soils, but the data have accumulated from isolated studies and employing different methods over a period of thirty years. It is not correct, on the basis of such data as are available, to establish a genetical interconnection between the several types of soils and to interpret the field behaviour of the soils.

Any further advance in the knowledge of soils and the practical application of that knowledge must be preceded by comparative studies in the light of modern developments in soil science and employing identical methods of investigation. A systematic comparative study of the soils of the country is necessary to define soil groups and to know to what extent Indian soils fit into the modern world scheme of soil classification. Once the characteristics of the natural soil and its classification are established, it will be easy to estimate the probable consequence of the physical, chemical and microbiological actions which will result from different methods of soil cultivation and treatment and to formulate suitable schemes of soil management.

Police Officer's Gallantry In Anti-Japanese Riots

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

For gallantry during Chinese anti-Japanese riots at Penang last year, Mr. Claude Steele Kinder, 38-year-old assistant Superintendent of Police, who went to Denstone College, has been awarded the King's Colonial Police Medal.

Mr. Kinder was in charge of a detachment of police when he had to disperse a sudden, savage attack on the police.

A Chinese attempted to hit him on the head with a bottle, and while struggling with man Mr. Kinder suffered a compound fracture of the right thumb. He remained on duty for three hours before having the injury treated.

A metal splint had to be inserted through the fleshy part of the thumb, and as Mr. Kinder did not have a local anaesthetic he must have suffered intensely.

He returned to his post immediately and was on duty almost continuously for another 36 hours until he was ordered off by the Chief Police Officer.

In the meantime, with his arm in a sling he had personally carried out another raid.

Mr. Kinder, who has been in the police service since 1929 has served in various parts of Malaya.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 4, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 16, 1358
Parsi: Adar 4, 1308
Hightide: 1-50 14-43
Lowtide: 7-44 20-41
Sunrise: 9h 8m
Sunset: 7h 3m
Motion Picture Congress to be opened by Mr. K. M. Munshi.

Monday, May 8.

Bombay University: B.Sc. Examination Results, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, May 9.

Improvements Committee at 3-30 p.m.

SUPPORT "FORWARD BLOC"

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. to congratulate Babu Subhas Chandra Bose for taking a bold and patriotic stand and to appeal to Congressmen to support the "Forward Bloc"

Mr. K. F. Nariman, will preside and several prominent Congressmen from different wards will speak.

"DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS"

At the Hall on the third floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwalla, Advocate, will give his third discourse on Cosmogenesis "Work of Bahman Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BAND-STAND

The Original Imperial Band will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) from 6 p.m to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar M.A. will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Path of the Masters" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

SATYA VIJAYA SPORTS CLUB

An extraordinary general gathering and prize distribution of the I. K. B. C. C. Shield will be held at 145, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) under the presidentship of Dr. N. D. Kanchan, L.C.P.S.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, a debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Jamiat's Hall (138, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, 3), when Mr. Ismail Ikhlas will propose the following subject:—
"Non-Violence is Impracticable."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Valley of The Giants", Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Stagecoach". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Back Street" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Time as usual
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They made me a Criminal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ballerina". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Daughter of Marathas". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m
REGAL—"Wife, Husband and Friend". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Time as usual.
METRO—"Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Mr. P. A. Mhatre will receive all complaints for lights and black-boards in connection with the literacy classes between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. in the office of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee at the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

PARSI PRIESTS' PROTEST

There will be a meeting of the Parsi Priests of all denominations of the whole of India at the Wadiaji Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 5-40 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Dasturji Saheb Kaikobad Dastur Darabji. Meherji Rana, the High Priest of Navsari, the chief ecclesiastical seat of the Parsis, to protest against the Prohibition Policy of the Bombay Government.

This meeting is convened by all the fifteen Parsi High Priests of India at the request of the Athornan Mandal.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

There will be a social of the Association and its invited guests to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shet Gordhandas Sundardas Medical College, Parel, Bombay.

"FUTURE OF MARRIAGE INSTITUTION"

Nyaya-Ratna Professor D. G. Vinod, of Poona, will speak on "Future of Hindu Marriage" at the wedding of Mr. K. G. Karmarkar, of the Bank of India, and Miss Tai Joshi, of Karve University, at the Robert Money School Compound, near Congress House, at 10 a.m. to-day.

"VALLEY OF THE GIANTS" AT BROADWAY

"Velley Of The Giants," produced by Warner Bros. in beautiful Technicolor, with Wayne morris and Claire Trevor heading the cast, is revived at The Broadway, Dadar.

The picture tells a story typical of the valiant fight waged some thirty-odd years ago to prevent the utter despoliation of California's noted redwood forests by ruthlessly selfish lumber interests. Graft and corruption, legal trickery and plenty of outright physical violence were employed by the would-be despoilers to gain their ends, and all of this is strikingly depicted in the tense and exciting course of the unfoldment of the New Warner color picture.

Poona And Viramgam Ask For Inauguration Of Prohibition

(From A Special Correspondent)

While a small group of persons in Bombay are shouting at their topmost against the advent of prohibition in the city, villages and towns in the presidency appear to be vying with one another for the role of honour in the prohibition campaign.

The municipalities of Poona and Viramgam have passed unequivocal resolutions requesting the Government to confer the benefit of prohibition on their citizens.

But two villages, Borisadia and Onjas in Jelalpur Taluka in Surat District have gone one better. They have not only got up a mass petition requesting the Government to ban liquor from their villages, but have dropped a gentle hint, that if the Government did not move in the matter, they proposed to start picketing of the liquor shops in the villages.

Jepsen Cup Hockey

G. I. P. Outclassed

Young Sports Register A Seven Goals' Victory

No hockey prophet would have forecasted the trouncing the G. I. P. received on Saturday afternoon in the Jepsen Hockey Tournament. The Young Sports, who opposed them, scored no less than seven goals, the Railway failing to reply. The losers scoreless defeat could have been tempered had Gatley and Tellis made use of two positive sitters that came their way.

Both men put the hall out of play, when with a little thought the missile could have been put into the net. This, however, would not have made a jot of difference, as the G. I. P. were mastered in every way, and, to be fair, if all that the Young Sports threw away could be taken into account, the difference dividing the sides at the close would have been greater.

The winners were a well-balanced and played with dash and thought. Even the great Tellis was tied up, and the Bocarro brothers E. and M. could not help the Railway out of their plight. It must also be said that the big scoring was not helped by any poor goal keeping. V. Harris, the Railway goalie, put up a brave show and stopped many a hot thing. His goal was subjected to almost a maintained bombardment and he did well in only allowing only seven through Gardiner, the fine B. E. S. T. forward, was very prominent in the Young Sports forward line. He scored the first, fifth and sixth goals. G. D'Penha, playing in the left wing position, was another very useful man, two out of his side's seven came off his stock. C. Murzello netted one goal. The last point was scored by G. Fernandez, who played a fast and hard game throughout as right-wing.

The story of the game is told by the score.

The G. I. P. pressed only occasionally, the winners on the other hand kept on top and steadily increased their tally to a nice figure.

Result:—
Young Sports 7 goals
G. I. P nil

THE TEAMS

Young Sports: X. B. Fernandes; A. Pereira and J. Vaz; E. J. Carvalho, M. Cohen and A. D'Souza; S. D'Mello, B. Gardner, C. Murzello, G. D'Penha and G. Fernandez.

G. I. P.:—V. Harris, Dawson and P. A. Rodrigues: F. Houlder, E. Bocarro and C. Thomas; Ismail Tellis, Gatley, M Bocarro and Caleb.

TO-DAY'S GAME:

Custom's Casuals v. Y. M. C. A. 5-15 p.m.

Indian Motion Picture Congress

The Open Session of the Indian Motion Picture Congress will begin at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday), at the Congress Pandal, Marine Drive Reclamation. The Hon Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Member, Government of Bombay, will inaugurate, and Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central) will preside.

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA

253 passengers travelled by the Planes of Air Services of India, Ltd., on our Bombay-Kathiawar Services during the month of April 1939 as against 111 during the corresponding month of April, 1938. Total freight carried during the month of April 1939 including Mails parcels and Newspapers was about 10,713 lbs.

35 passengers travelled by the Bombay-Poona-Kolhapur Service during the month of April 1939.

The Company undertook 11 charter flights during the month.

BOMBAY ANDHRAS PRESENT ADDRESS TO RAGHAVENDRA RAO

Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Ex-Governor of the Central Provinces was the recipient of an address, from the Andhra community of Bombay, who accorded him a rousing reception on Friday evening, at the Andhra Mahasabha premises, Kunwar Kunj, First Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

The occasion which was largely attended by a distinguished gathering was held to bid farewell to the great Andhra statesman on the eve of his departure to England as Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.

The address which extolled his qualities of head and heart was modestly accepted by Dr. Raghavendra Rao. He said that whatever greatness was attributed to him, he could lay his hands on his conscience and without the least hesitation say that he had humbly carried out his duties, whether they be towards the Government, the public or the mother-country.

He was leaving for England fully cognisant of his heavy responsibilities and he would do whatever lay in his power to advocate India's case at Whitehall.

His was an arduous task and the most thankless that could be allotted to any diplomat. He would all the same, carry out the work entrusted to him in the best interests of India

The function terminated after the guest of honour was garlanded.

PROMINENT DEPARTURES BY "STRATHNAVER"

Miss A. M. Harrison, Honorary Secretary of the India Conciliation Group, three judges of the Madras High Court, Mr. Justice F. W. Gentle, Mr. Justice J. C. Stodart and Mr. Justice S. Wordsworth left for England by the P. and O. mail boat s.s. "Strathnaver" yesterday.

Among other prominent persons who left by the same boat were Dr. Raghavendra Rao, member of the Council of Advisors to the Secretary of State for India and Sir Homi Mehta, an industrial magnate.

False Fire Alarms Near Flora Fountain

BOMBAY, Saturday.

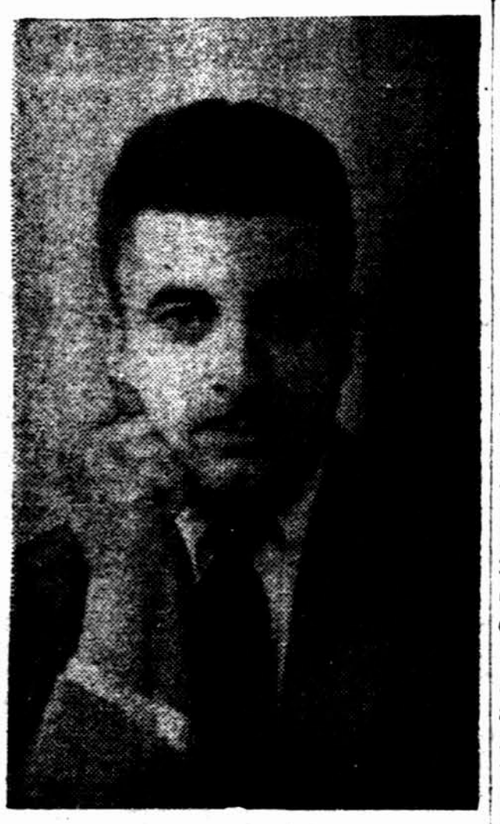
At the peak hour of the day, the traffic round the Flora Fountain area and near there was thrown into some amount of confusion when a number of fire engines, together with a fire escape, promptly responded at about eleven o'clock this morning to what turned out to be a false alarm.

The police are investigating

THE HAGUE, May 5.—The Colonial minister has submitted supplementary estimates of 30 million guilders to accelerate reinfocements for the Outch Indies army, to purchase war material and for the improvement of coastal defences.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LORETTA YOUNG · WARNER BAXTER
WIFE, HUSBAND and FRIEND
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
S—IX
FUN, MUSIC, WIT, ROMANCE !

More About Our Motion Pictures



EZRA MIR,
Veteran Director, reviews the progress of Indian film industry.

Yesterday And To-day!

A Producer-Director Looks Back

By EZRA MIR

With 7 years in the Hollywood Film Colony and 12 years experience in Film making in India, Ezra Mir—veteran Film Director—now Managing Director of Everest Pictures Corporation Ltd., —gives us his views on the Indian Film Industry.

25 years ago the Indian Film made its first bow to the world—it peered through the horizon of the human landscape—a shoddy little creature—clad in bewilderment—blinking its little eyes in the limelight of the entertainment world, hardly daring to breathe. lest it shall be smothered by the bigger forces around it. But the little infant dared to breathe, unnoticed it grew up, steadily gaining strength, slowly but surely casting its spell over the country, until to-day it has become a power to be reckoned with as the 8th largest industry in India.

The pioneers of yesterday laid the foundation of the great to-day, and the pioneers of to-day are laying the foundation of a greater to-morrow, for the possibilities of the Indian Film are limitless in the field of moral, educational and physical uplift.

PIONEERING EFFORTS.

Even up to 15 years ago the Indian Film was hardly noticed. It was scorned and scoffed at as a thing which would never take shape. Technically crude, theoretically ludicrous, but by sheer dint of perseverance and ingenuity on the part of a handful of producers the thing did take shape. The crude stone hewn out of solid rocks of inspiration turned into a gem that started glittering. The potential power and possibilities of the Indian Film started to assert itself, and many a great picture was the result during the closing era of the silent days. And then came the Talkies. It was like a boom in the days of the Gold Rush—a new field, a new technique, new methods had to be put in force, entirely new to the country. It meant pioneering again. The producers realised that here at last India could find a way to express herself in a new and greater form of entertainment.

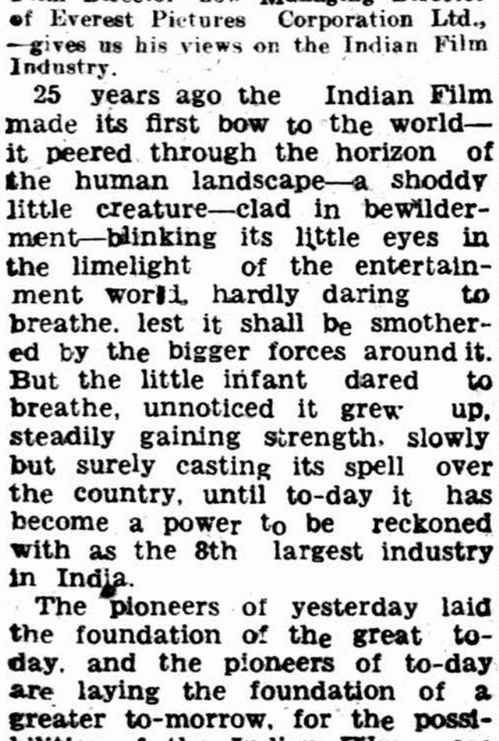
Handicapped without adequate finance to purchase the expensive equipments, alone, and unaided the Indian Film Producers fought the battle of their lives. They cast their lot in this new wave of entertainment that began sweeping the western world, completely revolutionising the era of entertainment. Venturesome and opportunists at heart, the Indian Producers caught the bull by the horns. They begged, borrowed, gave in their all, paid for its expensive equipments by instalments, turned their studio into improvised sound stages, in their frantic desire to give India a voice.

POWER AND AN INSTITUTION.

Knowledge self-gained, experience self-taught through the school of hard knocks, overcoming tremendous obstacles, the Indian Talking Film come into its own to-day, and to-day we are proud to celebrate its Silver Jubilee.

To-day the Indian Film Industry has grown to an extent to win admiration of India and her people. In point of camera, sound technique, acting and directorial achievements Indian Films have reached the stage of the same standard of perfection which distinguish the Film Companies of the western World.

To-day the Indian Film Industry has become a power and an institution in the lives of our people. To-morrow it shall become a religion of the great unexplored masses and educate the millions to new thoughts and new ideals.



MEHTAB
appearing in Prakash's "Bijali", forthcoming release.

"We Want More And Better Pictures"

By BABURAO PAI, Partner, Prabhat Film Co.

While ascertaining the manifold benefits of the motion pictures we cannot overlook the fact that the national film industry is not still keeping pace with western countries, like, America, France, and Russia. The Stepmotherly attitude of the Government of India, the indifference shown by the public and provincial Governments, the lack of initiative on the part of Bankers and trade magnates to advance money for the film industry are usually given the reasons for our backwardness. Again the film industry like any other new industry has its own problems and limitations: to surmount most of them requires a great deal of planning and organising on the part of those connected with the development of the industry.

Indian Pictures are becoming more and more popular. Never before the demand for the "more" Indian Pictures was so great as now. The turn over at the box-offices have distinctly manifested a tendency of rapid increase all over the country and every year the theatres and touring talkies exhibiting Indian Pictures are steadily mounting up. But, inspite of the overwhelming popularity of the Indian Pictures, the exhibitor's lot in India is none too happy. In fact, the individual enterprises in the sphere of exhibition have suffered a considerable loss due to the inadequate supply of the Indian Pictures. For last two or three years the number of Indian productions, instead of increasing with the demand, is going down and at present the Indian Film Producers have been unable to cope with the sudden increased demand in the market. For these reasons the exhibitors have been, often, forced to engage their theatres for the third and fourth run pictures, although the cost of running them is practically the same, as that of first run pictures. This state of affairs has given a serious setback to the enterprises in building theatres and in some cases exhibitors have been compelled to close down.

The distributors were first to realise the handicaps of the poor exhibitors. Naturally, they with a spirit of goodwill and cooperation approached the exhibitors and ascertained the full facts of the intricated issue. Considering the progress of the film industry as their first concern, the distributors readily promised to render all the possible help to solve the exhibitor's difficulties. In some cases they took over the entire management and thus relieved the poor exhibitor from the great burden, while in other cases they assisted by giving all the necessary financial aid. Had it not been for the distributors, the national film industry would have undoubtedly, been faced with a further crisis affecting totally the production branch of the industry which entirely depends on the returns at box-offices. The distributors in this case, have played their part most eminently and have saved both the exhibitor and the producer from the impending crisis. All well-wishers of the Indian film industry have paid eloquent tributes to the distributor for serving the best interests of the industry.

Now, it is earnestly hoped, that the exhibitor and the distributor will rise to occasion. The producers can contribute their share, by producing 'more' and 'better' pictures, while the exhibitors should endeavour to provide comfort and other facilities to their patrons on whom ultimately depends the future of the films in this country.

"GUIDANCE FOR FILM INDUSTRY"

—The Hon. Mr. M. Y. NURIE.

"I am glad to hear that the Indian Motion Picture Congress is going to be held in Bombay in the first week of May simultaneously with the Silver Jubilee of the Film Industry in India,

I wish your enterprise will be an unqualified success and will provide proper guidance to the Indian-film industry."

KEVALCHAND MEHTA
Honorary Treasurer, Indian Motion Picture Congress.

A PLEA FOR GREATER UNITY,

By KEVALCHAND N. MEHTA of Kapurchand Ltd.

"We have already gone through the hard and untiring days of struggles during the last 25 years, which the future Recorder of the history of the Indian Motion Picture Industry will certainly mention as glorious. But this great task is not yet achieved fully. We have, as I think, to develop this Industry into an enormously great National Industry, which would enhance India's prestige in the International Market. This can only be achieved by joining hands together. If India makes her name in the world's business of Moving Picture Industry, it would achieve the desired object; let it be said only through the daring efforts of the Film Industrialists. The present state of affairs which one observes requires more subtle methods of reorganisation of all the departments of the industry. Firstly we have got to accumulate different units. And how can we do it successfully? We have got to unite ourselves on one platform and with one common national ambition. Secondly, we must bury all the past bitter experiences and join hands together to create a brighter future. And that would be the day to celebrate our Golden Jubilee. At the time we will be united on one platform with one common cause and with one common ideal. For the present, march on....with one object in view--stand united."

BABURAO P...
"We want more and better pictures."

AGHAJANI KASHMIRI
"Films must awaken us, not put us to sleep."

"The Hero Cannot Die!"

By S. H. MANTO

(In this provoking article, S. H. Manto, the young photoplaywright whose "Mud" is being filmed by Hindustan Cinetone, asks the pertinent question:—Whither Indian Film Stories?)

I happened to meet Producer. And I read him my story on which I had laboured for more than a year and a half. My story was not a cheap stunt one and, therefore, was a problem for the Producer to understand what my story wanted to convey. Anyway with his lines on his forehead pulled up, he tried to show that he understood what I was trying to inject into his brain. His head nodded this way and that and I was convinced that the Producer was sold out on the story. But.....

HERO, HEROINE, VILLAIN

"The Hero cannot die and must not die", protested and suggested the Producer. I then realised that it was easier to write a story than to sell the same to a Film Producer who new certain hard and fast rules and who some how also knew that once upon a time there was a guy called Shakespeare. Poor Shakespear.....he must have turned in his grave at this outrage. I could sense Kalidas laughing. To argue with a fool since is foolish, I had to agree that the Hero must not die even if he has to face a regiment of cut throats let loose by the Villain of the story. But I am forgetting my story had no villain. I blundered in agreeing to the Hero being as much alive as the nonsense of the Producer and now I suspected that the Producer would want me to introduce a villain in the story —which he, of course, did. And so a Villain has got to be there to kidnap the Heroine. The Heroine in turn will either lash the villain into releasing her or appeal to him to please let her go as she does not love him—can not love him and will never love him and if she chooses she can also appeal to the audience in a big closeup to protest against the outrage of the villain which is against all Indian moral code and further to threaten to boycott the picture peacefully if the villain insists in his pursuits.

A vamp should also be in the story to kidnap the Hero who must live through an entire regiment of cut throats and the above to be repeated again to provide a contrast. Poor Hero—he must submit to be kidnapped by the vamp and must sang his protest—wipe—the heroine weeping a song to stir the villain into softness but the Villain proceeds with his scowling zeal to court. And the Producer sings again "The Hero must not die and the Curfew must not ring to-night". The Producer has thrown in another challenge. If I am a good story writer I must change the above story as suggested by the rules of Drama by the great late-lamented Shakespeare, and also introduce Sadhu. I reminded my friend the Producer of 'Zola'. He thanked me and recommended the Court Scene. I have promised to do so as I want some

(Continued On Page 32)

A Trade Union For Screen Writers

By B. V. WARERKAR, Well-Known Marathi Dramatist And Photoplaywright.

Nobody can deny that film is literature. There was a time when the literary people rarely cared for their legitimate place in the film industry. The producers themselves, as far as India was concerned, did not care to have any literary talents in the films that were produced in the silent days.

Since the advent of the talkies the importance of the author is being recognised as much by the producer as by the audience.

Going into the past history will be a very painful task. The producers were mere financiers, the directors no more than studio assistants and the audience was not as keenly critical as it is today.

SECOND FIDDLE

The director ruled the producer. It was the director who selected the story. There is no story department in any of the studios controlled by men of repute in the literary field—and thus it was that the story-writer had to play a second fiddle in the film industry.

As far as it is known the writer of the first important talkie "Ayodhyecha Raja" was paid about three hundred rupees as remuneration. The cost of the production itself was more than a lakh of rupees. It brought several lakhs of rupees to the producer while the author who was the first Capitalist in the business had to go with a paltry three hundred. Some of the Bombay studios were paying as far as fifteen hundred rupees for a story including composition of songs.

Some reputed Gujarati authors were more exacting. They have been successful in securing three to five thousand rupees for the film rights of their novels. Though Madras falls last to join the film industry and though they were producing only Tamil or Telugu films, the South Indian authors were more fortunate than their brethren in Bombay and Bengal. There are instances in which rupees ten thousand have been paid for the copyright of a story in Madras.

ARE DIRECTORS AFRAID?

The director is generally afraid of an intelligent author. He presumes that he is the sole master of the film-technique. He refuses to believe that the author can also understand film-technique. It is, therefore, that he ruthlessly mangles the story at his sweet will to the detriment to the author's reputation. No author has been given a free hand in writing out the dialogue and scenario of his own story.

The scenario and director's script are quite different from each other. But the director scarcely understands the difference between these two and when the film comes out after the tussle between the author and the director, the author gets a shock and the audience is displeased.

If the scenario is complete and efficient and the director's script is technically perfect the wastage of raw film shot in the studio can easily be avoided. There are several cases in which the director, in order to avoid the services of a competent story and scenario writer, wrote stories himself at randum, pilfering scenes and dialogues from foreign films and blindly went on shooting lakhs of feet of film and brought the producer into financial trouble.

The division of labour and team work are the important factors in the film industry and the author has his own part to play. We have started this film industry in the footsteps of the foreign manufacturers and therefore we must try to abide by their rules. Where it is once acknowledged that the author has a particular place in the film industry, the producer must not grudge him his dues.

Take the instance of "Tukaram". The author of this story was not paid more than a thousand. If a percentage of say five per cent. on the share of the producer was given to the author, he would have secured not less than forty thousand rupees.

On an average, if the author's remuneration is based on percentage he will get his rightful share according to the success or failure of the film and nobody will have cause to grudge.

No film can be produced on the strength of obviously poetical and high sounding ideas. The ideas are to be worked out and woven into a smooth running story with effective and script dialogues, strong enough to give out the characterization of the various persons concerned in the story. That is the work of an author and not the director. The instance of "After the earthquake" and "Life is a stage" can be quoted in support of this argument. The ideas behind these two films were simply grand. But the capacity of Mr. Devaki Bose as an author was inadequate to work out the themes of these stories into an understandable film version. Failure and ruin are the ultimate results.

Co-operation of the director with the author is needed and not coercion.

This is no consolation. It is high time now that the authors should unite and have an association of their own. The producers, distributors and exhibitors have understood the importance of uniting and started their own associations which are working very satisfactorily.

It is only the authors, scenario-writers, composers and musicians, practically the literary side of the film industry is yet to be organised. Even the mill-hand has his union. Is the author less intelligent than a mill-hand?

BEGUM ANSARI,
author of "Baghban". She wants film stories with a national bias.

NATIONAL OUTLOOK IN FILM STORIES

Begum Ansari—"Anjum"—is th first lady writer of the Indian Screen—whose social film drama "Baghban," proved to be one of the greatest box-office hits of 1933. Her efforts towards the introduction of a national outlook in Screen stories have been highly commended, among others, by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Rt. Hon. Sir T. B. Sapru, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Hon. Mr. G. B. Pant and Hon. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit.

The greatest thinkers of the world recognize the importance of the cinema as a factor in the advancement of modern civilization. Continued imitation of Western modes and manners has bequeathed to us a national legacy—'inferiority complex.' The 'white man has so to say become an obsession with us. With religion as his trump card he has time and again frustrated the gallant attempts of our National Heroes towards the attainment of communal unity—which alone can rid us of foreign domination. But our patriots are not in the least down-hearted.

NEED FOR NATIONAL OUTLOOK.

With the glowing examples of brilliant and selfless predecessors to inspire them, they have redoubled their efforts towards the fulfilment of their sacred mission. Posterity alone will vindicate them. But then is it not up to us to supplement their untiring efforts to the best of our capability? Is it proper for us to forcibly suppress the urge from within and turn deaf ears to the words which every Indian heart is echoing—"Sons and daughters of India: Your country needs your services: Will you not come to its aid?"

AN APPEAL.

With these words I would earnestly appeal to all persons connected directly or indirectly with this greatest of industries—which by virtue of its mass appeal alone —has carved out a unique position for itself in the niche of social reconstruction—to rise above petty squabbles and technical differences—and by complete co-ordination of individual effort to work towards a new era in Indian films and national uplift.

Let Films Awaken, Not Put Us To Sleep

(By Aghajani Kashmiri, Author of "Vachan")

Aghajani Kashmiri writes:

It is difficult to say in a few words what kind of film stories our country needs at present. Everyone is likely to have his own ideas on the subject. In my opinion, however, more than anything else our screen needs to be vitalized by stories which would awaken the masses and make them conscious of the social, economic and political realistics of the modern age. They should be helped to see themselves and their problems in true perspective. Even in screen romances, therefore, rallism has got to b the key-note. The films must awaken us, not put us to sleep.

All Art, as has been appropriately said, is propaganda, for art is a vehicle of ideas. It is the business of the film story writers to see that the ideas that they propagate through the screen are progressive and not reactionary, calculated to give a proper direction to the hitherto mass mind.

I need hardly add that one of the greatest services the screen can render is by propagating Hindustani as a national language.

Hollywood Comes To Town

IMPRESSIONS OF MOTION PICTURES EXHIBITION

By K. G. JOG.

GLAMOUR IS ON PARADE. THE INDIAN HOLLYWOOD HAS COME TO TOWN AND THE STARS HAVE DESCENDED UPON THE EARTH. THE SHOW-MEN AND SHOW-WOMEN ARE SHOWING THEMSELVES OFF AND THE CHURCH GATE RECLAMATION WHERE THE MOTION PICTURE SILVER JUBILEE EXHIBITION IS BEING HELD AT PRESENT, HAS BECOME THE MECCA OF INNUMERABLE MOVIE FANS.

Nothing like it has been seen before in this country. We in Bombay are accustomed to all sorts of shows and exhibitions, fetes and fairs, bazars and boosts. They can almost be called the permanent though peregrinating fixtures of the first city in India.

But the Motion Picture Exhibition is something altogether novel, unique. Perhaps those who had made it their life's business to exhibit themselves on the silver screen thought it superfluous to parade themselves into a formal exhibition. Maybe the stars were too transcendental and temperamental to be pinned down to "terra firma." Or it might have been merely due to lack of imagination and co-operation.

Anyway there it is. The toy city of wood and canvas, plaster and paint. The consummation of a vision conceived twenty-six years ago—dimly, vaguely—by a young Indian messing with bioscopes—the forerunners of the modern talkies—in Britain. It has not risen like Petra, the magic city, or grown like the Prophet's gourd. More than a quarter of century of struggles and aspirations of defeats and heart-breaks have gone to the making of the spectacles which are lavishly spread out for our delectation on the exhibition grounds.

Come With Me .....

Not only for our delectation, however. For the exhibition is not only a vehicle of entertainment but also of education, of instruction—aye, of inspiration. Even a casual survey around the booths and sets cannot fail to impress the onlooker with the remarkable progress made by the Indian Cinema industry during the last two decades.

Indian enterprise has successfully challenged the combined might of Britain and America and made the industry a truly national one. Indian finance, Indian management, Indian directors, artistes, technicians....except for the use of foreign machinery it is a hundred per cent Swadeshi business and one of the young demonstrators at the Exhibition proudly informed me that Indian genius is rapidly forging ahead in the production of technical equipment too.

Statistics is not the strong suit of the man in the street. Figures leave him generally cold. It is no use merely informing him that many millions of rupees are invested in the Indian film industry or that more than half a lakh of his countrymen are earning their livelihood in this business. These are at best staggering abstractions to him.

But come with me to the fairy land to see those abstractions translated into the concrete, to feast your eyes and ears and hearts, to get initiated into the arena of the silver screen —and, if you are lucky enough, to meet the idol you have worshipped like a star from afar, face to face.....

Lets us buy a ticket at the gate. It costs barely annas four but its worth an experience in life. It admits you physically into the bounds of the exhibition enclosure, but mentally it relieves you from all the bounds of your drab work-a-day existence. You enter into a world apart—a land of glamour and glory, of enchantment and extravaganza, of celluloid love and sex appeal.

From A To Z

It is all there laid before you in picturesque profusion. The A to Z of the Silver Screen. Right in front of the main entrance are the striking silhouettes tracing the growth of the film from the germination of the story to its final exhibition on the screen. The various intervening processes are vigorously and vividly portrayed on a circular canvas and I would give high marks to the artist who has exhibited those panels.

For the rest I advise the reader to roam at will and pick out what he will. It is not my purpose here to serve as a guide around the exhibition grounds. Let your own fancy lead your feet. May be you have your own special idols to worship and burn incense before. All of them are there, of course, the heroes and the houris, the stars and starlets, in the palatial sets built by the various studios.

There is the open-air bandstand, where an Indian Studio Orchestra plays intermittently and a very closed—in Tea garden where (I am told) besides getting Tea in a most romantic and glamorous atmosphere, you can see a sort of cabaret programme. But you have to fork out another rupee to get into the Brindaban boundaries, which I consider rather unfair. Then there is a (dummy) demonstration of how talkies are 'shot' and a very instructive stall where the history of the motion picture is delineated from its birth. Then the Bombay Radio Station has opened a miniature studio from which some items of the daily programmes are being broadcasted at present with the help of a mobile transmitter. Personally, however, I missed this treat, probably because Mr. Bokhari has confined himself in the cabaret enclosure.

Coal To Newcastle

And also, piling Ossa upon Pelion, they have opened an Amusement Park. Were those in charge of the exhibition really so modest as to think that their patrons would not be sufficiently amused by what they had themselves to offer. As if we would require another Merry go Round after having witnessed the stars revolving in their firmament. As if the Giant Wheel could make us more giddy than the gorgeous extravaganza displayed before us.

But if we can be charitable to the Amusement Park, those stalls of saris and underwear, of steel cabinets and hair oils, of bangles and pickles strike one dumb.... One pinches oneself to be sure that he has not taken the wrong turning to Bhuleshwar Market!

At least those stall-keepers could have used some imagination and struck art into the silver screen slant.

"GOHAR USES OUR SARIS—SHEER AND MERE." "YOU WILL SEE SHANTA APTE MUNCHING THOSE CHOCOLATES." "DEVIKA RANI PATRONISES THIS TOOTH-PASTE." Well—Well—we Indians have to learn a lot before we can catch on Hollywood.

And pray, what is that lion doing there except dozing all the day long and making his mate to keep guard over their captive home—the Brute! I had half a mind to stick a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer label over there to put leo in the proper ensemble .....

S. A. Is S. A.

The biggest attraction of the Exhibition, however, will be (as I have already hinted) that—with some luck—the fans can meet their idols face to face. They will be all there in person—the dashing heroes of a hundred battles and of a thousand feminine hearts and the heroines that send a million men gaga.

No wonder the the Exhibition is becoming the rendezvouz of sex-starved young men and star-struck young women. This screen-fan-bug seems to be getting a good bite in India, from what I could see of the mad scramble to mob the favourites.. though thank God! We are yet spared the sort of hysteria which possessed the girls in London when Robert Taylor visited the metropolis two years ago.

May I give a tip to those idolaters? Approach not too near your Prince Charming or Princess Celestial. Remember that it is wholly distance (and the darkness of the auditorium) which lends enchantment to the view of those celluloid sirens. It is a truism that all idols have wooden feet and your movie idols will be found in addition to have waxen faces, washable complexions, detachable eyebrows.... in fact all the S. A. is—Simply Artificial!

So now we have taken a round around moviedom, let ourselves go awhile, forgotten the fleeting hours and all the pressing worries of our own life. We are enthralled, enraptured—and yes, unmistakably envious. We unconciously compare the unending monotony and eternal drabness of our own existence to the rich colour and variety of the life of the movie folk. Ours is a pedestrian progress through our destined route while they flit and hover where they will like a butterfly.

Envy Them Not .....

BUTTERFLY!—It sounds like a refrain—a sad refrain. It epitomises the life of our screen idols too. Here they are in all their glory—and they will be gone to-morrow. The cynosure of countless eyes to-day may have to make a forlorn exit to-morrow. For beauty and youth—they endure not and glamour and moonshine can never be bottled.

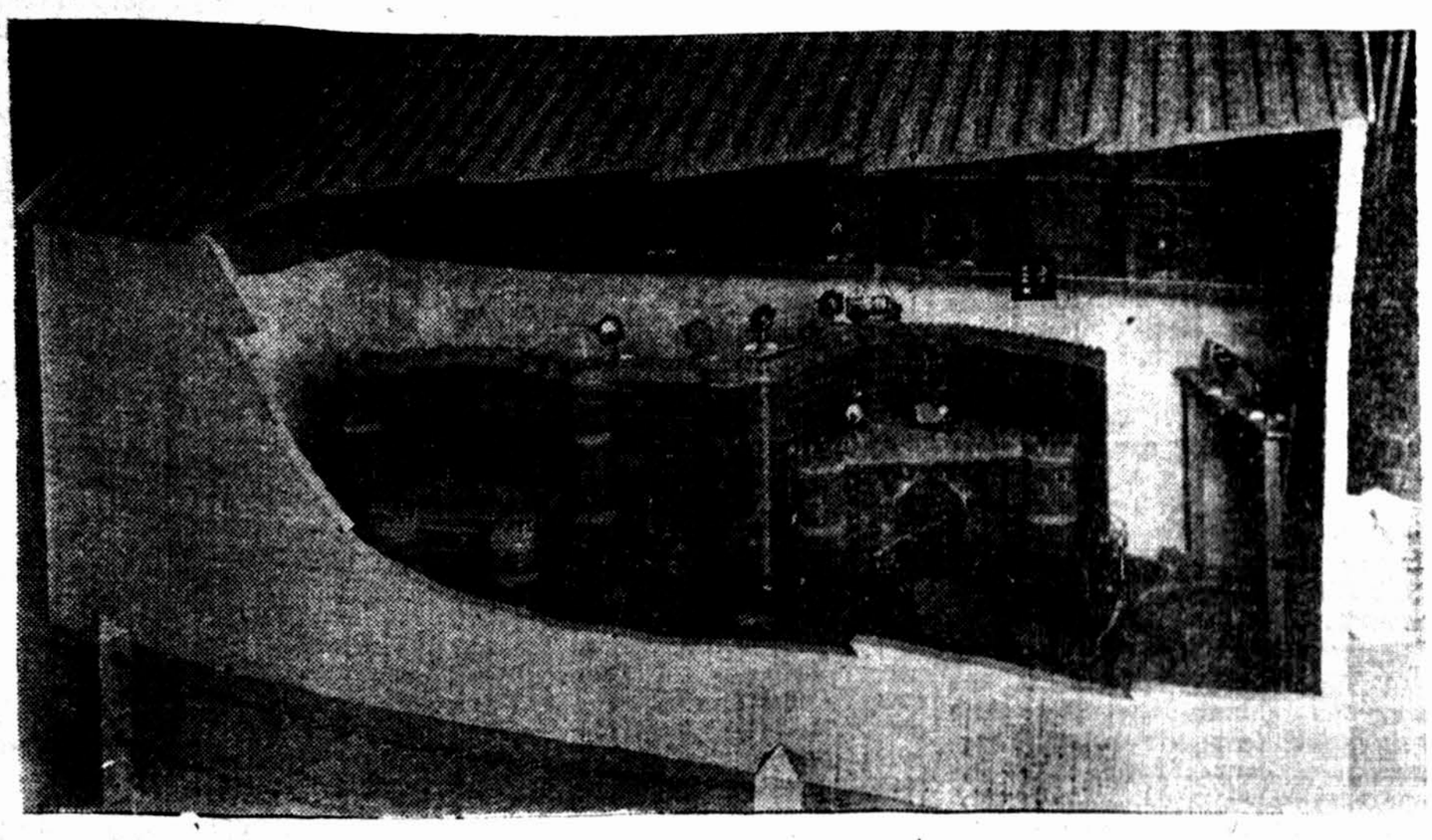
Let us in parting project our inward eye into the private life of those movie people. It will serve as a corrective to our perspective to learn that they too have their hurdles and heartbreaks, ups and downs—and, in fact, there are more downs than ups in movieland.

Art is long but life is short. The prizes are few, the competition fierce and capitalism holds both art and life cheap.

It is a long, long trail from an extra part to the stellar role and not five per cent can hope to reach the top. The peaks are

(Continued on page 32)

FILM STUDIO IN MINIATURE



At the Bombay Talkies stall displayed a realistic model of the studio, cut in cross-section, showing how actual 'shooting' is done.

N. G. MOTWANE
"I produced the Tripuri Congress film."

TRIPURI CONGRESS ON SCREEN

How The News-Reel Was Made

Tripuri, the venue of the fifty-second session of the Indian National Congress is presented in all its vivid details in the well edited film of the Congress session produced by Mr. Nanik G. Motwane. In the following article Mr. Motwane describes how he produced the news-reel.

HOW HE DID IT

"It was early in the year 1938 that I felt the desire that we should produce newsreels for our country and with this view in my mind I approached the Reception Committee of the Haripura Congress and obtained their permission for taking their picture as news-reel, for distribution in every nook and corner of India. I took about 12,000 feet both picture and sound and brought out the Haripura Congress Film which was shown all over India. From the encouragement it received and the benefit it gave to the country I felt myself fully rewarded. Millions of those of our countrymen who could not read and write, could see the power of the Congress, the glory of the Congress in their own villages and cities. I also found that this news-reel gave inspiration to the millions of people who heard Mahatma Gandhi speaking to them and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other Congress leaders telling them in their own voice about India's non-violent struggle for freedom.

Encouraged by the success of the Haripura Congress Film, I took the Tripuri Congress Film as well and this picture I am sure, will appeal to every cinegoer.

News-reels should form an important item in the programme of Indian cinema industry; we should make every effort to bring out the best news-reels and every exhibitor should do his utmost to popularise these news-reels which have great educative value. It is my earnest desire to produce news-reels not only of the Congress, but of all important events that may take place in India.

News-reel production requires alertness and promptness, and it requires sturdy men with intelligence. We had to carry our camera on our shoulders, run from point to point and catch the best shot and thus produce the most entertaining picture of a political event. As the subjects discussed at Tripuri were very important we had to be alert in picking out the most relevant parts of speeches.

You would probably like to know how we covered the two-mile long procession. It is interesting. We had six cameramen and we selected six different positions and built 25 feet high stands at different corners, where our cameramen could catch the best shots while the procession was passing by. Thus we were able to cover the whole procession from beginning to end without any difficulty. We have also shown in the picture lakhs of people sitting on trees and hill-tops. This was done by other cameramen who were outside route of the actual procession.

"Turn Out Educational Films"

—Hon. Mr. L. M. PATIL.

"I am glad to say that the Film Industry in India has been making a steady progress in the direction of providing healthy entertainment to the people. The scope of the film production can, however, be extended by turning out Educational films."

Fine Ballet Scenes In French Film At Pathe

"Ballerina" at Pathe is the first great French film of 1939 to come to India, and the one which gained "Grand Prix" prize at the French Exposition of latest films.

Against a background of ballet training this picture presents a moving and finely realistic story of a young girl who has the love of dancing firmly planted in her mind, together with a vast admiration for a prima ballerina, which leads her to commit a crime for the sake of her idol. The whole thing is admirably directed and the atmosphere is wholly realistic. Sub-titles explain the action of the film quite efficiently to those who have no French.

THE STORY

Rose Souris, a little pupil of the ballet at the Paris Opera House worships the prima ballerina, Beaupre. When she learns her idol is being replaced by a foreigner, Nathalie, she takes away the support from a trap-door and Nathalie, whilst performing "La Mort du Cygne" falls through it and injures her leg permanently. Rose is at first aghast at what she had done, but since it restored her favourite to prominence she salves her conscience.

Then Nathalie takes a position as instructor at the Opera House, and Rose becomes her favourite pupil; she hopes to realise in her the ambition that she herself could now never attain. Eventually Rose's secret is revealed, and at first Nathalie threatens her with prison, but finally the exquisite dancing of the child softens her heart and she goes on with her training.

Acting:—Janine Charrat gives a remarkably fine study of Rose and brings out the full psychological import of the character. Beaupre is enacted charmingly by Yvette Chauvire, star of the Opera Ballot, Paris, while Mia Slavenska is sincere and impressive as Nathalie; she is the star of the Jugo-Slavian Theatres' Ballet. The dancing of all three is exquisite. A cast of juveniles gives splendid support.

AUTHENTIC OPERA ATMOSPHERE

The picture takes us behind the scenes of the ballet opera and gives a faithful idea of the training and heartburnings of the corps de ballet. Characterisation is good, and the settings of the stage and opera house are authentic and impressive.

The story holds one and is full of human detail touches, while the various ballet excerpts are artistically introduced and do not in any way hold up the development of the story proper.

Both from a novel and emotional standpoint this picture rates very highly indeed.

Points of Appeal:—Novelty of the ballet environment; sincere, human story; brilliant juvenile acting.

DIFFICULTIES OF A DIALOGUE WRITER

BY PANDIT INDRA,
Dialogue-writer, Huns Pictures.

Much has been said about our dialogues. Some say they must be simple. Some say they must be short and sweet. When they find that the films don't conform to their ideas, they atonce start blaming the dialogue-writer. But no one has till now cared to know the difficulties which he has to face. Generally the producer and director with whom the dialogue-writer has to work know very little about Hindustani, its idiomatic style and its depth. and sometimes it is impossible for the dialogue-writer to make them understand exactly what he means. Moreover the intonations are sometimes made so funny by the artistes that the whole charm of the dialogue goes away. And the blame comes to only one man the dialogue writer.

Is it not a pity that a businessman who doesn't know to write and read properly and understand Hindustani will sit in judgment on a good writer's dialogues?

A poet devotes his whole night for a simple line of a song and it is likely that the director may cancel the same without understanding of it.

In this way we can imagine the handicaps of a dialogue-writer and it is for the critics to think of all these things when they sit to criticise the dialogues.

Unfortunately there are very few critics in Bombay who can properly understand Hindustani.

In such circumstances the only way left for dialogue-writers is to stand for their rights or leave writing. Of course there is some sacrifice to be made, but the sweet fruits of sacrifice are not unknown to anyone.

Is Homoeopathy The Better Medical Science?

(CONTRIBUTED).

Various systems of medical science have been in existence ever since the world began. Each progressed in accord with the support given to that. Homoeopathy, according to some is the best developed system of medical science, since there are cases on record, wherein Homoeopathy has successfully cured to perfect health those cases which had been declared 'Hopeless' by other systems of medical science. Well known confirmed Allopaths make use of this indigenous system of medical science to cure personal ailments. The personal experience of the well-known Homoeopath Dr. B. R. Chugha (President All-India Homoeopathic medical council) in restoring to perfect health, persons suffering from the so-called incurables is notable in this connection.

MAYA BANERJEE,
Sagar Star.

"WHY I TOOK UP SCREEN CAREER"

By MAYA BANNERJI

I cannot get away from this question by saying "I took up screen work because I took it up." I have always loved the world of make-believe, from the time I was small and teaching children. So when opportunity came I took it and entered film-life. The essential pull in my work is not the money, nor even the glamour, but a psychological urge, a particular type of ingrained social feeling. Real art is not imitation; it is creation and expression; it can give dignity and status and dispel prejudice.

Another reason, being typists, saleswomen in hosiery shops and nurses are not careers, for career means achievement, creating something for oneself by means of one's own talents and exertions. It is also pioneering, opening out a field for others to follow.

Another reason is that screen work gives a great scope for not only living but regimenting our imaginative life. If blind prejudice is forgotten it will be seen that the screen offers a career of which one can be proud just like any other career which is supposed to be of service to the community. This realization comes, the future of the Indian Motion Picture Industry will be assuredly bright.

HOW FILM STARS KEEP YOUNG

(Contributed.)

Portsmouth beat Wolverhampton in the Football Association Cup Final at Wembley by four goals to one. The King presented the F. A. Cup and the Queen, medals to proud Portsmouth (of course they are proud of their Bioglan Gland Injections, which they were taking for six weeks. Rejuvenation for the million, not just for the millionaire, has been made possible by the work of a number of British Biochemists.

It would be grand to feel on top of the world all the time.

Many actresses have gland injections. They find they can defy advancing years, still play the active young girl on the stage eight shows a week. Ballet dancers. They never get tired. And footballers, of course. And if it is good for footballers, it is good for boxers, golfers, wrestlers, cricketers, tennis players, hockey players, athletes, etc. There are statesmen who take these injections once a year: Men who are so big, that their names might make you gasp in wonder. Thus statesmen, peers, bankers, captains of industry and members of all the professions, old men and women who wish they were young, including doctors themselves are being kept young by periodic course of twelve injections and an occasional use of powerful oral tonic like Oonim

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C..... are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1. 2, 3,..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 10th May, 1939 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

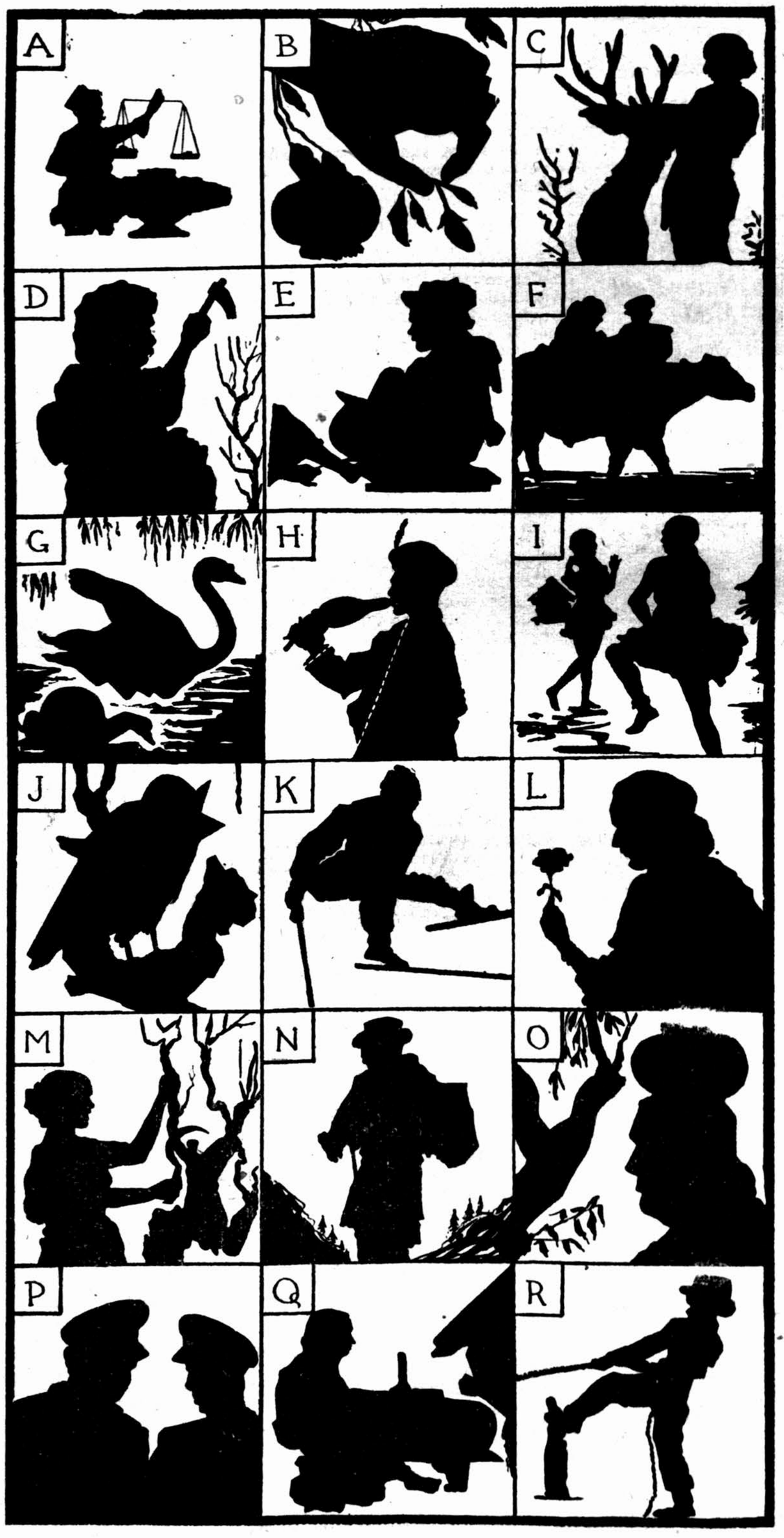
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 10th May, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

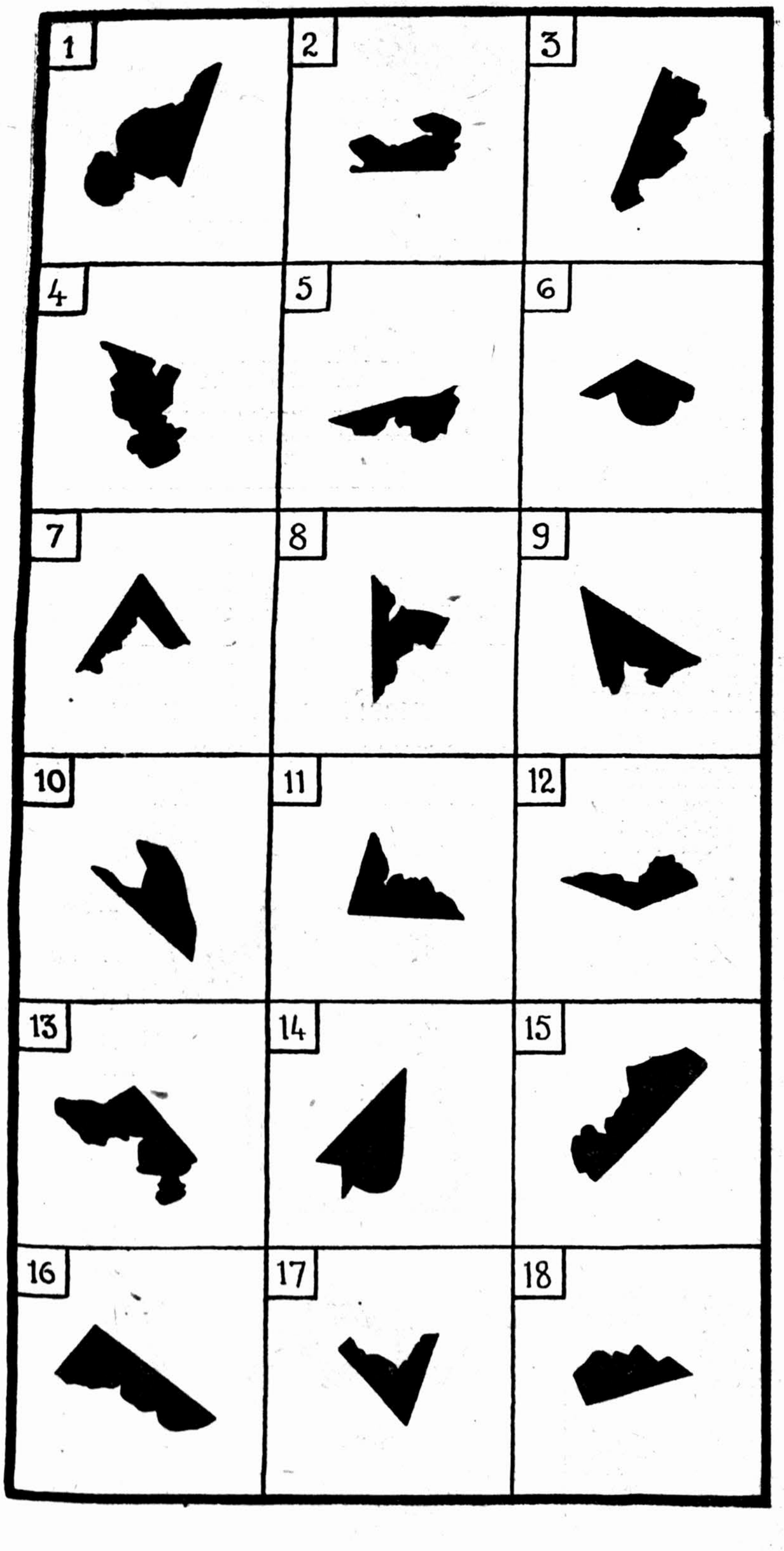
9. In no case will entrance fee or money sent with entrance



CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 10th MAY, 1939

(Extra Coupons See Page 41.)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

(10) This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition

7/5/39

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

Soma Nannu was arrested by the Nagpada Police yesterday on a charge of murder.

It is alleged that he stabbed one Hanmantrao Ramaya, a Kamati, last night at fourth lane, Kamatipura.

Police inquiries go to show that the accused had a quarrel with the deceased some days ago as he was fined by a Jamat of which the deceased was a member.

The suspect was placed before the Magistrate to-day at Mazagaon Court, and remanded into police custody.

JAIL FOR RENT COLLECTOR

R. B. Singh, a rent collector of the Allahabad Bank Building, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on being found guilty on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,180.

The accused was alleged to have misappropriated the above amount from the rent collected on behalf of the Bank.

Mr. Ratanji Nassarwanji Nassar, son-in-law of Mr. Sorabji Burjorji Tata, gave evidence this afternoon when the hearing of the case in which Mr. Kaikhushroo Manekji Surveyor, a Solicitor, stands charged with aiding and abetting in cheating Mr. Tata, was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

Witness stated that he first came to know of the transactions which formed the subject-matter of the charge, in January 1938, and he came to know of its details in September, 1938, when the complainant told him about the purchase of the R. M. Colour Company. His father-in-law told him that he lost money in it. Full information about the transaction was given to him. The complainant then gave him a note of introduction to Fakirji Bharucha, Receiver appointed by the High Court for the R. M Colour Co.

Fakirji Bharucha could not furnish him with the address of Jal Jehangir Kapadia, who first purchased R. M. Colour Company. Witness said that it was a funny thing that Bharucha did not know Kapadia's address.

Witness was then referred to Mazagoanwala and Co., Solicitor. He went to the firm and Mr. Mazagoanwala directed him to Mr. Iyer, a partner of the firm. Witness read some letters from the Solicitor's firm in consequence of which he consulted a lawyer. He then traced Jal Kapadia's address and took his father-in-law to the Commissioner of Police and his statement was recorded.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch and the case was adjourned.

SENTENCE ON ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR TO STAND

The Bombay High Court had before it recently an application by M. A. Bhagvati, Licensed Electrical Contractor, for revision against his conviction by the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay, under Section 44 (b) of the Indian Electricity Act and Rule 31 (1) read with Rule 122 (a) of the Indian Electricity Rules.

The case, which has aroused considerable interest amongst Electrical Licensees and in local contracting circles, involved the breaking of the meter seals of the B.E.S. and T. Co., Ltd. on a consumer's premises, extending the supply line of the Company and fixing the meter in a new position.

The Court upheld the conviction and the application was dismissed.

Messrs. O'Gorman and P.A. Mahale instructed by Mr. S. A. Kher appeared for the applicant, Mr. N. N. Jahagirdar, Government Pleader, for the Crown, and Messrs. K. A. Somji and S. D. Vimadalal instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe for the respondents.

MOTOR DRIVER BLAMED BY INQUEST JURY

"The death of Jangur Budhu was caused by injuries received in a motor accident at Lady Jamshedji Road, on March 8, while walking along the road." This was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's Jury at the inquest to-day.

A rider was added by the jury that the car was being driven by Mohammedhussen Gulamhusien in a very rash and negligent manner, therefore he ought to be prosecuted for rash driving.

It appears that the deceased was proceeding along the road when he was knocked down by the car from the rear, with the result that he sustained serious injuries all over his body He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died the same day.

An inspector of police,, Motor Vehicles Department, stated that in his opinion the car was not in a fit condition to be taken out on the road in Bombay. Witness further said that the car must have been driven at about 40 miles an hour.

FIRST SESSION OF

The Indian Motion Picture Congress

Will Be Held

In the

CONGRESS PANDAL

(Behind CHURCHGATE Station)

Under the PRESIDENTSHIP of

MR. S. SATYAMURTI,

M. L. A. (Central)

THE SESSION WILL BE INAUGURATED BY:

The Hon'ble Mr.

Kanhyalal M. Munshi

HOME MINISTER, Bombay.

TO-DAY AT 9-30 a. m. &

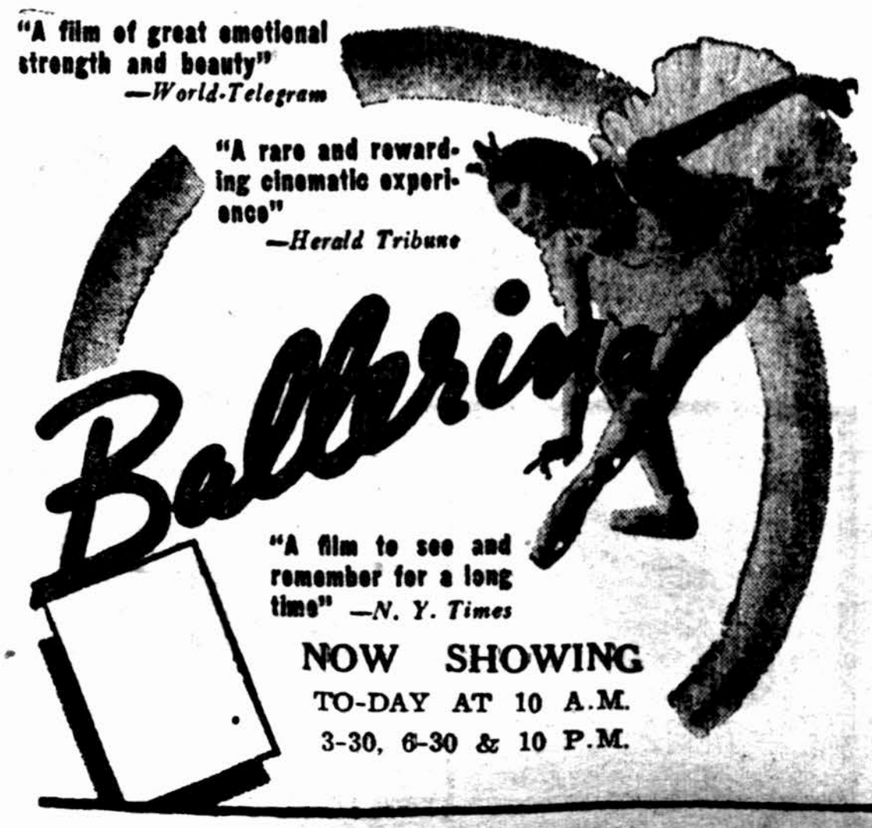
TO-MORROW (Monday)

Visitors' Tickets for the whole Session are Available on payment of Rs. 3 only.

THE GREATEST FRENCH FILM OF THE YEAR

"A film of great emotional strength and beauty" —*World-Telegram*

"A rare and rewarding cinematic experience" —*Herald Tribune*



Ballerina

"A film to see and remember for a long time" —*N. Y. Times*

NOW SHOWING

TO-DAY AT 10 A.M.

3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

AT **PATHE** CINEMA

NOTHING BETTER HAS EVER BEEN SHOWN IN BOMBAY

BOOK NOW. Prices: Rs. 2-4, 1-12, As. 9 & As. 4. Ph.: 41561.

Box-Office Speaks:-

"Mr. AUDIENCE! PLEASE DON'T SMASH ME! I AM ALWAYS READY TO RECEIVE YOU FOR WEEKS AND MONTHS TOGETHER!"

Yesterday Uncontrollable Audience Rushed at The Box-Office and smashed previous Records!

Shree RANJIT Movietone's Stirring Social Supreme Directed by

KARDAR

★

THE 'KICK'

Starring Magnetic

MADHURI, KUMAR

Charlie, Wahidan, Ishwarlal Lala Yakub Ram Marathe K. Sing, Vasti

Daily

4-30, 7-15 & 10 P. M.

Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1-45 p. m.

West-End

NEW GENERAL MANAGER FOR G. I. P.

SIMLA, May 6.

It is understood Major R. B. Emerson R. E., will officiate as General Manager, G. I. P. Railway, relieving Mr. Raper who will act as member of the Railway Board in the place of Mr. Tilden-Patterson. Mr. Raper will arrive in Simla next Monday.—A. P.

DEATH OF A STRAY BULL

500 Men And Women Attend Funeral At Lahore

A stray bull in Lahore has received a funeral which would be the envy of anyone.

The bull used to saunter in the streets of the city and was used for breeding purposes. Last week he suddenly fell ill in Mewa Mandi, Lahore. Several Hindus gave him medicines but his condition went from bad to worse.

Veterinary surgeons were then consulted and they said that the bull would not survive. In order, therefore, to secure a peaceful death for him a party of Bhramins started a non-stop recitation of the scriptures.

Their object was fulfilled, as the bull died "in peace" in three days.

Donations amounting to Rs.60 were voluntarily given by Hindus to the priests to give the bull's remains a befitting burial. The carcase was placed on Tuesday on a decorated cart and carried away to the Ravi river where it was buried.

The funeral was attended by about 500 persons, including over 300 women.

Indian Film Industry

SILVER JUBILEE EXHIBITION

Behind CHURCHGATE Station

DAILY: 5 to 12 P.M.

ADMISSION: As. 4 ONLY
for CHILDREN: Half-Rates

AMUSEMENT PARK: Daily: Rope 6 p.m. Smoke Dive 7. Globe 8. Rope 9. Joe Jenkins 9-30. Globe 10. Fire Dive 11.

'BRINDABAN' Garden STAGE PROGRAMME

1ST SHOW: (8 to 9-30 P.M.)
RASKRIDA (Vinodini Desai)

DANCES (Yogin Desai with Troupe

GARBA (Kusum Shroff with party).

ORCHESTRA (Deodhar)

2ND SHOW: (10 to 12 p.m.)

DANCES (Yogin Desai & his Troupe).

GARBA (Sumati Daru & Party).
DANCE (Nalini Jaywant).

Admission Fee for Each Show:

Re. 1 and As. 9. Children Half Rates.

Right of Admission and of Change of Programme is Reserved

No Alternative To Mahatma's Leadership

Satyamurti Sees No Need For New Bloc In Congress

(Special to "The Chronicle")

In an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., (Central), strongly criticised the proposal regarding the formation of a new party within the Congress. He said that there was no analogy between the Swaraj Party of the late Deshbandhu Das and the proposed new Bloc.

"The circumstances under which the Swaraj Party was formed were entirely different," said Mr. Satyamurti. "Mahatma Gandhi was then in Jail, and the Party was formed merely for the purpose of persuading the Congress to give up the boycott of legislatures.

There was a specific purpose and the party was wound-up, as soon as the purpose, was achieved.

NO NEED FOR 'BLOC'

To-day, the circumstances are very much different. Mahatma Gandhi's leadership is there and a great crisis is ahead of us. Under these circumstances I do sincerely hope that this bloc will not be formed or if formed will not find any response in any section of Congressmen."

HOOLIGANISM CONDEMNED

Referring to the meeting of the All India Congress Committee in Calcutta Mr. Satyamurty said:—

"The A.I.C.C. met under rather unfortunate auspices. I am confident that the heart of Bengal is essentially loyal and sound and accepts Mahatma Gandhi's leadership.

"Unfortunately, recent events had created in some quarters in Calcutta the impression that the overwhelming majority of the A.I.C.C. is against Babu Subhas Chandra Bose and therefore against the Congress. Neither of those assumptions is correct. But sentiment, especially if it is false is not easily convinced. The hostile demonstrations by a section of the visitors, the attempt to rush the meeting by outsiders and the rough treatment given or attemuted to be given by a section of the people outside the pandal are certainly unworthy of any section of Congress. I wish I could believe they were all spontaneous and had not the sympathy of those who ought to know better. However, I trust that these incidents will soon become ugly memories and that Bengal, under the leadership of Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Prafulla Ghosh will take her rightful place in the Indian National Congress and in the fight for freedom.

RIGHT WING ATTITUDE

Continuing Mr. Satyamurty said:—

"The facts concerning Babu Subhas Chandra Bose's resignation and Pandit Jawaharlal's attempt to make him withdraw the resignation are well-known. One fact however, needs to be stressed Babu Rajendra Prasad made an offer, with Mahatma Gandhi's approval, to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose he might form his own Working Committee and that he would not stand in his way Subhas Babu gave up the attempt when he found he could not form a representative and strong Working Committee. Surely, it is unreasonable for Subhas Babu to expect the so-called Right Wing leaders not merely to say that they do not obstruct him but that they should also agree to serve the Congress Working Committee.

NO ALTERNATIVE LEADERSHIP.

Referring to the Presidential resignation he said:—

"Babu Subhas Chandra Bose's resignation is regrettable. But it was inevitable under the circumstances. Congress work will not be affected in any province. Even in Bengal, any temporary misunderstanding on the part of any section of the Congress will soon give place to real co-operation in the work of the Indian National Congress.

To-day, there is no real or practical alternative to Mahatma Gandhi's leadership or methods and the sooner it is recognised the better for everybody concerned. Mahatma Gandhi is not an autocratic leader. His is the most resilient mind I know."

12 THE GREATEST is the word for this Picture from NEW THEATRES LTD.

TWELFTH GLORIOUS WEEK

Directed by
NITIN BOSE

DUSHMAN

Starring:
SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI

KRISHNA

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF POLITICS POSTPONED

PATNA, May 3.

The Summer School of Politics which the Bihar Socialist party wanted to start from May 8 will not start on that date and it has been postponed indefinitely according to a notification of the General Secretary of the Socialist party.—A. P.

FOR THE FIRST TIME
ON THE INDIAN SCREEN

SAGAR Presents

ALL NEW PERSONALITIES
TO PROVE THAT

A GOOD STORY

with a strong appeal

A THEME

Staggering in Conception

ABLE DIRECTION

AND

AN ESTABLISHED STANDARD OF FILM TECHNIQUE

Can Make a Film To ENTERTAIN, ENLIGHTEN AND ELEVATE

The Only Way

SAGAR MOVIETONE'S
Astounding Human Drama

Directed by:
MEHBOOB

Opening at
PATHE

From Fri., 19th May

NEXT SATURDAY

★ A SUBLIME SOCIAL DRAMA SUPERBLY TOLD!

★ IS IT CRIME FOR A WIDOW TO LOVE?

SARAT CHATTERJEE'S
IMMORTAL NOVEL
on the Screen

Bari-Didi

NEW THEATRES' ANSWER THE above Question

★

Starring:—

MOLINA
P. SANYAL
MENAKA
CHANDRABATI
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Agmark Basmati Rice

Dehra Dun Grading Station's Work

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

A rice grading station was opened at Dehra Dun in February last under the auspices of Central Marketing Staff of the Government of India, with a view to ensuring the quality of the cultivators' Basmati rice produced in that district. It is a matter of common knowledge in the trade that the great bulk of the rice purporting to be Dehra Dun Basmati rice is in reality the produce of he Punjab where a rice of somewhat similar physical characteristics is grown. Thousands of tons of such rice are imported annually into Dehra Dun from the Punjab and re-exported to Delhi and other consuming centres as Dehra Dun Basmati rice. As a result of opening of the grading station at Dehra Dun, genuine Basmati rice can now be purchased in the Delhi market in 3 grades—namely, Special No. 1 and No. 2 and at highly competitive prices which range from Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 10-8-0 per maund according to age and quality.

The rice is available in convenient units of 2½, 5 and 10 seers, the packing used being cotton bags. Each bag is sealed with the AGMARK seal and carries a label indicating the quality. the crop year and the net

PROTECTION FOR TRADE UNIONS

COURT OF LAW TO DECIDE ON DECLARATION OF AN ORGANISATION AS UNLAWFUL

LUCKNOW: May 2.

For affording due protection to Trade Unions and other lawful associations in respect of the operation of the extraordinary powers under the provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, Acharya Narendra Deo, prominent Socialist leader, has given notice of the Indian Criminal Law (United Provinces Amendment) Bill to be introduced in the U. P. Legislative Assembly on May 5, when non-official business will be transacted.

"The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, which was enacted thirty years ago in an extraordinary political situation, armed the executive authority with unlimited and extraordinary powers to declare any association, at its absolute discretion, as an unlawful body', says Acharya Narendra Deo explaining the objects and reasons of the Bill.

Acharyaji adds. "The necessity to combat associations 'which encourage and aid persons to commit acts of violence or intimidation or of which members habitually commits such acts' was pleaded as the justification for this enactment. But in the exercise of these powers the Executive Government has not always confined itself to the legitimate intent and purpose of this Act. Particularly in recent years the powers under Section 16 of the Act have often been unwarrantably used against perfectly lawful associations much to the dismay of the public, and to the detriment of their civil liberties.

The present Bill is therefore intended to ensure that the absolute and unfettered discretion of the executive authority in the exercise of the powers under the aforesaid Act may be a little tempered with a sense of judicial caution, and good cause."

According to the Bill the provisions of this Act shall not apply to (A) Association registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, or (B) any other association having a lawful object, constituted and carrying on its activities in pursuance of such objects in a lawful manner; unless its unlawful character, as defined in Section 15, sub-section (2), clause (A) has been established before a court of law constituted of two Judges of the High Court.

INDIAN FOOD, SPICE AND FODDER PLANTS

Exhibits In Indian Museum

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

A new publication, which is likely to be of great assistance to the students and the trade alike, has just been brought out by the Botanical Survey of India in its Catalogue of Food, Spice and Fodder Plant Exhibits in the Industrial Section of the Indian Museum. As many as 382 plants are described and details given of their distribution in India, and general remarks have been added about their nature and the uses to which they can be put, together with the indications of the parts which can be used. To aid identification, an index is also given of the vernacular and common names by which the plants are known.

MINING ACCIDENTS

PATNA, May 3.

One person was killed and 7 persons were injured in different collieries in Dhanbad during the week ended April 30.

Thirteen cases of factory accidents are also reported during the same period.—A. P.

HOLLYWOOD COMES TO TOWN

(Continued from page 26)

notoriously slippery and the descent swift and sudden.

Let us, therefore, not envy those movie men and women, who though they look like living in a limitless realm of allure and romance are as much flesh and blood and sorrow and struggle as you and me. They serve to us as "Open Sesames", as Emblems of "Escapism" as the Keys to the Keatsian.

Magic casements, opening on foam
Of perilous seas, in fairy lands forlorn.

Mr. Newlywed was annoyed when he came downstairs one morning to find that his dog, a bloodhound, had chewed his shoes After giving the dog a clout or two he turned it into the street.

Some hours later it had not returned, and Mr and Mrs Newlywed got worried and searched the neighbourhood, but to no purpose. Then one of them had a brainwave and the dog was found. It had gone back to its mother.

"THE HERO CANNOT DIE!"

(Continued From Page 25)

money to get married and therefore the theme of my story changed into 'Money' from 'Labour' which it originally was.

The above is an essence of the fate that an intelligent story writer has to face at the hands of a Film Producer whose knowledge of Indian Literature and Culture is as great as nothing. The story must be based on the Heroine as the Indian audience is sex-starved. The story must have a Hero who should always do the bidding of the Heroine and there should be a villain so that some fighting scenes may be introduced. The Sadhu has got to be there —wanted or unwanted. But he must sing to help the Heroine to shed tears of disappointment, separation and the refusal of her parents to marry the Hero. The Heroine must look sad and the sad conception can only be got from a Sadhu and not from a dead body that cannot sing. Silent night must have a loud back ground music and so on and so forth. And this cry for new intelligent talent!

SUPER-HUMAN HEROES

To a story writer every character that he depicts has a message and therefore to a story writer every character is a Hero. As long as the story writer has the theme of his story in view, he has to introduce his characters accordingly and each character—small or big—helps the development of the same. It is wrong to take it for granted that the Hero should have a super character-super human strength and also besides being super in everything —a great Lover. The very conception of Hero as it taken in the Indian stories for the Screen is silly. It should be left to the public who read a novel or see a picture to find out their own hero from the story. It is never necessary that the one who marries or kills an entire regiment should be the Hero. It is the same with the reader or the man who sees a picture to concieve his own Hero as per his own thinking as it is with the author who writes and paints a character.

The introduction of a heroine is taken to be to provide romance and the soft side of the story. This is again wrong. As long as a heroine has no message to convey save the romancing with the Hero—she has no right to be a heroine. The real heroine of the French revolution was a prostitute who lead the revolution. The real heroine, to my mind, of the film "Bhabhi" was Bela which character, unfortunately, was left incomplete. The real heroine of "Devdas" was Chandra who, inspite of being a prostitute, supposed to be the most rotten profession in the world—wanted not to remain a prostitute. Again I maintain that any lady character that inspires is the real heroine.

WHITHER?

After all is said and done, I still question within myself "Whither Indian Film Stories?" In support I have to point out that Indian Films will never give good stories and shall remain is bad as they are to-day, until and unless our Producers go to school again or trust men with better brains and intelligence or atleast listen to what the audience has to say to them, what the Cinema critics have to write about their pictures and how capture new markets for their films which so far is confined only to the illiterate masses that care a hoot for a picture for as long as a horse rides on a man. But this suggestion will need an entire change in the folio of the Producer—will he ever do it? It is a problem, though!

Therefore story writing for the Indian Screen is in itself a story for the Indian Screen! A very poignant story!

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SWARAJ FOR PEASANTS

Sardar's Advice At Brindaban Meeting

BRINDABAN, May 6.

The importance of action instead of only making or listening to speeches was emphasised by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, addressing a public meeting at the Seva Sangh camp last evening which was attended by over fifteen thousand.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan reviewed the history of the Congress since its inception and recalled the earlier stages when the only activities of the Congress used to be making speeches and passing resolutions. Then Mahatma Gandhi came into the field and infused new life in the organisation. He brought about an entire reorientation of outlook by adopting new methods of procedure.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan added that people should not have merely blind faith in Mahatma Gandhi but should understand his principles and act according to them

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing the same meeting, pointed out that Champaran had come now to be regarded as a place of pilgrimage since it was associated with the initiation of the movement by Mahatma Gandhi which was responsible for all the progress in the national movement which the country had achieved.

Much remained to be done, however, in order to attain their objective of Purna Swaraj and this could be done only by following the dictates of Mahatma Gandhi, the chief of which were the spinning charkha, which would bring about their economic regeneration, the avoidance of intoxicants which had been rendered easier now than in the past regime, the removal of untouchability and the bringing about of communal harmony. These were the four walls on which the structure of Swaraj could be built.

Referring to the zemindari system, Sardar Patel said he did not favour its abolition since it would not lead them far in economic advancement.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, then narated at length the struggle of the Champaran peasants to obtain their rights and previleges in the days of the indigo plantations.

'GANDHIAN REVOLUTION'

It Means Spiritual Action, Says Kripalani

BRINDABAN, May 6

"There is method in his madness," said Acharya Kripalani addressing the student teachers of the basic education training camp last evening, referring to criticism levelled against Gandhiji when he talked of "a revolution". By that, said Mr Kripalani, Mahatma Gandhi meant spiritual action. It was not the thing which mattered but the spirit in which a thing was taken.

While the doctrine of socialism was based on equality, and socialists said it was unjust in consequence to exploit man, Gandhian socialism, which was based on spirituality laid down that it was unjust to exploit man because thereby his spirituality was destroyed.

In Gandhian socialism there could not be caste, creed, or class distinction.

Referring to criticism of the Wardha scheme by educationists, Mr Kripalani said that if Mahatma Gandhi had quoted a foreign conception of basic education it would have been acceptable and convincing to them. The aim of both were the same but the approach to them was different. The Wardha scheme of education was in keeping with the religious and cultural requirements of the people of the country.—A. P.

Caution Order Not Needed

Defence Arguments In Bihta Disaster Case

PATNA, May 6.

When hearing of the appeal of S. W. Ralph for revision of his conviction under the Railway Act for alleged negligence of duties in connection with the Bihta train accident was concluded yesterday before Mr. Justice Agarwala in the Patna High Court, His Lordship reserved judgment.

Mr. Sarju Prasad, replying to prosecution arguments made yesterday, said that the driver of the 6 down mail himself attached no importance to the feeling of the jerk and the information conveyed to the accused was vague and indefinite.

He contended that S. W. Ralph, who is being prosecuted mainly for having not issued a caution order restricting speed of trains after he had got the report of a jerk having been felt by the driver of the 6 down mail, wanted the information to be given to him in writing.

Issuing of a caution order was a very serious thing, he proceeded, and it could not be done on any and every report.

Even if there was an error of judgment on the part of the accused, he argued, Ralph could not be convicted. The advocate asserted that the accused committed no error of judgment and took the same action on the occasion as would have been taken by any responsible person.

Had there been no accident Ralph would not have been prosecuted whether a caution order had been issued or not, said Mr. Sarju Prasad. Thus, he said, the accident could not be attributed to the negligence of the accused.

The scheduled speed of the train was 45 miles per hour while the train at the time of the accident was running at 60 miles per hour.—A. P.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY SUB-COMMITTEE

Appointment To Be Made At Next Meeting Of Congress Cabinet

BRINDABAN (Champaran) May 5

The Associated Press understands that the question of the formation of the next Parliamentary Sub-committee of the Congress, which ceased to exist after the resignation of the old Working Committee of the Congress following the election of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as Congress President, will be taken up after the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee, which has been fixed to meet on June 6 at Ahmedabad. This, it is understood, will suit the convenience of Mahatma Gandhi and his guidance will be available, if found necessary.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to leave Brindaban this evening for Benares, from where he will proceed to Bombay and thereafter to Rajkot, reaching there on May 12. —A. P.

Ethiopian Resistance Continues

Drawn Into Open Battle: Italian Troops Were Beaten Back

(From Our Correspondent.)

DJIBOUTI, (By Mail.)

The Italians had made a big effort before the rains to capture General Abeba Arragai but this clever General has again succeeded in foiling their attempts and in punishing them very severely.

Some time ago he had challenged the Italians to come out and fight him. The news had spread everywhere. So to save their reputation the Italians took up this challenge and made big preparations to surround General Abeba Arragai. Four columns were despatched for this purpose, one big column from Harrar, another from Dessie side, 3rd from Fiche and the 4th from Addis-Ababa. But shrewd General Abeba Arragai was well posted with all the details. He remained at Manz with a column of 5 to 6 thousand soldiers. But he kept more troops than the Italians in several places. The Italian troops advanced and surrounded Manz. The Italians were glad that they had succeeded this time, and started their attack. But before they could do any damage, thousands of Ethiopians suddenly poured in from the rear.

The Italians were forced to face these attackers. As soon as their backs were turned the picked troops of General Abeba Arragai rushed at them and attacked them with their swords. This grim fight went on for more than 3 days. On the Italian side there were thousands of Ethiopian soldiers. They had believed what they were told that there were only few bands of recalcitrant Ethiopians left. But when they saw organized Ethiopian armies, they at once made by their minds and started firing in the air. This forced the Italians to retreat, but they were pursued for many hours. They saved themselves from annihilation by entering the strong fortified Italian positions of Dabre-Burhan.

After this, which happened on 25th March, the Ethiopians have been insistently attacking Minjar and the Railway stations of Hadama, Mojo, Boshoftu Dukkaim and Akaki

Italian threats to take this place by force have been renewed. Italian aeroplanes were seen flying over French border recently. At once an alarm was sounded here and people took shelter wherever they could.

Since then the French have been preparing trenches and have also given instructions to the people, that on the alarm being sounded all those living near the seashore are to go near the sea in groups of not more than 2 persons and lock up their houses. The Governor has informed the traders and other residents that Italy may take into her head to attack us unawares any time, so any one who wishes to remove his wife and children might do so

SPECIAL CLASS FOR AIR RAID INSTRUCTORS

The Secretary of the Parsi Ambulance Division writes:—

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Parsi Division, a short course of four lectures was delivered last month at Lady Willingdon Building, Opposite Metro Cinema on Air Raid Precautions. This was so much appreciated by those present that frequent demands have been made for an enlarged course of the same. In view of this, it has been arranged to start a special class for Instructors Course from Wednesday, 17th. May 1939 at 6-30 P.M. at above address.

The course consists of 10 to 11 lectures once a week every Wednesday at 6-30 P.M. illustrated by charts, Models, Diagrams and slides etc. and practical demonstrations will be given on Incendiary and High Explosive Bombs with different Types of respirators and gas chamber training.

Those ladies and Gentlemen who have not already got their names enrolled are requested to do so with Mr. Contractor at the above address daily from 6-30 P.M. to 7-30 P.M. upto 16th May 1939.

Bhagawata Chudamani Brahmasri Ennappadam Venkatrama Bhagawathar, who will give a series of Kalakshepams on Sampurna Ramayanam at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga.

Howlers—Not By Schoolboys

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

"Howlers' are not a speciality of school boys. The following howlers are culled from the answer papers of candidates for certain posts under the Punjab and N. W. F. P. Joint Public Service Commission and from the answers given by candidates during interviews:—

Lord Emerson is the Governor of the Punjab and Ahmad Yar Khan Daulatana is his Chief Secretary.

Who is Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan?—He belongs to one of the agricultural tribes near Sheikhupura.

The "Power of Attorney" is the power given by Government to the Attorney-General.

What is meant by 'black-balling'?—(A) term in cricket. (B) this a something connected with the Ethiopians.

Certain other candidates vouchsafed to the Commission the following bits of information:—

The direct route from Lahore to Simla is via Saharanpur.

Bukhara is to the north-east of Lahore.

The Prime Minister of Bengal is Sir Fazli-Hussain.

Iraq is in South Africa.

Alma Mater is the name of a University in Oxford.—A. P.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

ILLEGAL PROCEDURE AT W. I. F. A. MEETING

(By J. C. MAITRA)

For the first time in the history of the Western India Football Association the proceedings of its Annual General Meeting was marred by untoward incidents. For it, the blame must be laid at the door of Mr. N. G. Nadkarni who occupied the chair on the occasion. First of all his election to this office was illegal, in that he was proposed and seconded even before there was a bare half a dozen members in the house —least of all a quorum. Mr. Nadkarni waited in the chair for more than ten minutes to allow the members waiting outside to come in. Then the proceedings began. Perhaps, this point did not strike anybody at the moment. Or, may be, the members did not want, like myself, to create an unpleasantness right from the beginning.

THE VIOLATED RULE

I feel very sorry that I had to understake the unpleasant task of raising the first point of order. The Rule in question was so explicit that I never dreamt that Mr. Nadkarni, a lawyer himself, would rule it out. It reads as follows:—

A list of candidates comprising those members of the retiring Committee who have requested that their names be placed thereon and who shall be distinguished as such in the list and the members duly proposed for inclusion in the list pursuant to paragraph (ii) shall be prepared. The said list shall distinguish the candidates for President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer respectively and candidates for election as elected Members of the Committee and in each case the names of candidates 'shall appear in alphabetical order'.

It is clear from above that there was no option left for the arrangement of the names of the candidates. They had to be placed in their alphabetical order. But this was not done. While the names of the retiring members were distinguished by an asterisk mark, my name was placed at the bottom instead of the top. The order was Nadkarni, Shaw and Maitra, instead of Maitra, Nadkarni and Shaw. To the uninitiated, the objection may appear frivolous. But those who have any knowledge of electioneering, will appreciate my point. If there was no special significance attached to this order, the framers of the rule would not have ordained it with the word 'shall'. I questioned the validity of the proof ballot. Mr. S. A. Brelvi supported my contention.

CHAIRMAN'S HIGHHANDEDNESS

But the chairman would not see the correctness and justice of the demand. He overruled my objection quite summarily. Then I pointed out to him that he was a party interested in the said elections and, therefore, he was not the right person to give a ruling. He ruled it out of order again. At this, there were protests from all parts of the House. The Chairman lost his temper and shouted down everybody.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Then came the Presidential election. The name of Mr. H. E. Brandon, a former Vice-President, was on the card. I had anticipated a walk-over for him. But to my surprise, another name was proposed. Mr. H. R. Hoolihan had never been on the Committee before and was not so well known as Brandon. But he was elected by the majority. In this instance also the Chairman erred in the procedure. First of all, he counted the votes in favour of Brandon by show of hands and then against. without announcing the number of votes registered in each case, he declared Mr. Brandon elected. Thereupon, a poll was demanded by the members. The result of it was that Mr. Hoolihan secured more votes than his rival and he was declared elected. Where the Chairman erred was that he put both the names together for voting.

RULE CONTRAVENED AGAIN

In this connection the Rule lays down, which Mr. Nadkarni read to the meeting later on in my case. —"The vote shall be taken in each case for or against the election of the person whose name is submitted by a show of hand followed if and when only demanded by a poll and each name shall be submitted once only to the vote. If and when all the vacancies have been filled by a vote as aforesaid no further names shall be submitted to the vote.

Therefore, the Chairman, was wrong in putting both the names together for poll. He should have first placed the name of Mr. Brandon only. If he had larger number of votes in his favour, he should have been declared elected. If he had more against him, then only Mr. Hoolihan's name should have been put to the meeting.

AN EXCELLENT LESSON

I yield to none in my appreciation of the sincerity and devotedness of Mr. Brandon's services to the cause of football in Bombay. All those who have come into close personal contact with him are well aware of it. But his dictational tone have made many enemies in the local football circles. Indians particularly have many causes for complaint against him. Consequently they joined hands with those who had planned to defeat him. This is an excellent lesson for the future office-bearers of the W.I.F.A. They must co-operate with everybody in a true sporting spirit and never show signs of overlordship. The latter is completely out of place praticularly in a sporting institution. Let us hope the new incumbent will carry on the splendid traditions left by his predecessors like Sir Joseph Kay and Andrew Hinrichs.

CHANGED TACTICS

Now turning to the election of the Vice-Presidents the Chairman read out the names of the two persons already nominated but before he could hurriedly put them to the vote Mr. Ghulam Hussain Soonawalla proposed my name, Mr. G. C. Mitter seconding it. Contrary to the usual practice Mr. Nadkarni omitted to read out all the three names to the meeting, but proceeded to take votes on his own name. After he had declared himself elected, some members began questioning him as to the procedure. In the hubbub, he escaped the demand for a poll against himself. At this stage, Mr. Brandon got up to question my nomination. Although he was sitting in the second row in front of the Chairman, he had not heard of my nomination! However, Mr. Nadkarni had the goodness to admit that I had been duly proposed and seconded. As to the procedure he changed his position. When poll was demanded against Captain Shaw, he refused to put my name along with the other candidate as he had done in the Presidential election. In his support he quoted the rule mentioned above and barred my way.

When several members protested, he dubbed the protests as childish and used his voice and expression to the exasperation to the congregation. Still they remained quiet. When the turn for voting on the members of the Committee came, poll was demanded once or twice. The Chairman referred to it as a farce. Whereupon some members reported that he had himself turned the whole business into a farce. I have been legally advised that the whole procedure was illegal and 'ultra vires' and if I took the matter to a court of Law I would gain the verdict in my favour. I am sure all those who read the above would be convinced of the strength and logic of my contentions. However, I have not the least intention of dragging the W.I.F.A. to a Court of Law. As sportsmen we must accept even illegal procedure in a sporting spirit. The skies would not fall if I do not become a vice-President of the W.I.F.A., nor would I be raised to the seventh heaven if I am so elected. So why should I put the Association into unnecessary expense and trouble?

DUTY OF THE NEW COMMITTEE

My purpose has been greatly served by showing to the authorities concerned that they cannot ride rough-shod on the feelings and sentiments of others. They must respect them. I am sure the lesson of the last Presidential election will be taken to heart by everybody concerned and will never be repeated in the future. That in itself will be a great gain to the sporting life of Bombay. If harmony and cordiality return to it after this, I shall consider my stand at the meeting amply rewarded

It is now upto the New Committee to put their house in order. It is hardly creditable to the financial and administrative abilities of the Association to suffer a loss after having such a large annual income as Rs. 40,000. I fell that too many Sub-Committees make business top-sided. If they enlarge the present Emergency Committee to a full-fledged Working Committee of say 9 members, I think the business of the Association would be much better managed. I hope the members will give their earnest consideration to this question at their first meeting.

SILK MERCHANTS' ADDRESS TO MAYOR

The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia was the recepient of an address presented to him by the Silk Merchant's Association on Saturday evening at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Marine Lines, Bombay.

There was a large and distinguished gathering and Rao Bahadur Seth Naraindas Pohoomull presided.

The address which congratulated Mr. Karanjia on his election to the Mayoralty also extolled his various activities as a true and good citizen of the "Urbs Prima In Indis."

The Mayor in accepting the address gave every assurance that he would live up to the traditions of the position into which he was installed.

His sole interest would be the amelioration of the existing deficiencies in the city. As far as it lay in his hands he would spare no pains to prove worthy of the Mayoralty of Bombay.

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Move For Anti-Congress Front

Sir Sikandar's Call To Minorities

Says Congress Is Out For Supremacy In Federal Sphere

TERMS FOR MUSLIM ACCEPTANCE OF FEDERATION

SHOLAPUR, May 6.

Presiding over the second session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, said:—

We meet at a critical time. India is pulsating with a new life and ferment, and the 90 million Mussulmans of India are confronted with vital problems of great moment and complexity. Our decisions at this stage may make or mar the future of the Mussulmans as also of other minorities in India, and may well reshape the destinies of our motherland. I wish that at this crucial juncture your choice had fallen on someone better-equipped than myself to guide your deliberations. I would have hesitated to accept your kind invitation, but your peremptory behest reinforced by a mandate from our distinguished leader, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, left me no choice. I am deeply grateful for the confidence implicit in the honour you have done me.

The history of Mussulmans has throughout presented a series of paradoxes. Our path has not always been easy, but every crisis in our evolution has meant the rebirth of a new period of renaissance; and history bears out that our enemies have come and our enemies have gone but Islam has gone on for ever.

CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS

There are ominous indications that the ideology and the tactics of these dictators in Europe are being imbibed by some influential Congress leaders, though the weapons imbibed by some influential Congress Leaders, though the weapons employed by them are, of necessity, of a different character. The new constitution offered a unique opportunity of service to the masses and our motherland, and if all the parties which had secured the confidence of the majority of the provincial electorates had been allowed to apply themselves to this task with true constructive patriotism and vision, in a spirit of live and let live, unimpeded by outside dictation, India would have been nearer to-day than ever before to her legitimately claimed status amongst the nations of the world. Angels, however, are proverbially jealous; and it is a great misfortune that in the flush of newly-gained power the Executive of the Congress should have consciously or unconsciously discarded the ideals of democracy and service for the glamorous but dangerous precepts and methods of Hitler and Mussolini which otherwise they are never tired of denouncing in their public statements. The results have been most ominous, and it seems that the Congress is dangerously heading towards the ideal of a totalitarian state. If the energy spent in trying to coerce the Indian States had been applied towards the solution of outstanding problems which are vital to the ordered progress of our country, India would have been several steps nearer her goal and the Congress a notch higher in public estimation. After all, an honourable and just solution of the communal question would be far more profitable to the country, as also to the majority community, than the doubtful pastime of baiting the minorities and the Indian States; and incidentally it might also secure for the Congress, in an honourable and straightforward manner, what it is so strenuously striving to gain by devious and back-door methods.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN STATES

Thus the opportunities offered by the new constitution of winning the confidence of the minorities have been callously and deliberately allowed to slip, and a very short-sighted policy of outside interference in the internal affairs of the States, and studied indifference to the interests of the various minority communities in British India, has been initiated instead. The socalled nonviolent and peaceful methods of penetration into the Indian States, in the name of nationalism or under the pretext of vindicating religious rights, are too transparent to deceive fair-minded public opinion in and outside the country. The legitimate claim of the depressed classes to be recognized as a distinct community with specific rights has been feverishly opposed by the very class which is responsible for their present plight lest the present Hindu majority be thereby reduced to a minority. Similarly hectic but abortive attempts have been made to create dissension among Muslims, by fair means or foul, under the guise of the Mass Contact movement. These attempts backed by vast financial resources —thanks to the munificence of the accommodating capitalists— lend colour to the belief that they are meant merely to subjugate these classes in order to perpetuate the domination of a communal oligarchy. Such unpatriotic and short-sighted attempts on the part of a section of our fellow-countrymen to undermine the position of the Mussulmans and other minorities, by trying to create rifts in their ranks, instead of seeking an honourable settlement on terms of equality with the accredited representatives of the Mussulmans and other minorities, can result only in widening the gulf, instead of bridging it, which should be the duty of every patriotic Indian.

POSITION IN A NUTSHELL

This, in a nutshell, is a review of the political situation in which we find ourselves to-day. The atmosphere in the country is surcharged with suspicion and mistrust. Communal strife and bitterness are rampant in various parts of India. There is a feeling of insecurity among the minorities which are seriously apprehensive of their future. Relations between British Indian units and the Indian States are far from healthy, and both the minorities and the States suspect the Congress party of sinister designs to annihilate or subjugate them. Unfortunately, recent events provide ample justification for such misgivings and forebodings.

The aforesaid review of the political trend in the country has confronted the 90 million Mussulmans of India with one vital question. Are we content to lose our identity and to be relegated to the position of political pariahs: or do we want to live in this country as a free and self-respecting people? There could be only one reply to this question from the Mussulmans, consistent with the traditions of Islam and our history and that reply has already been given in clear and unequivocal terms by our distinguished leader Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

RESIST CONGRESS CLAIMS

The recent sinister change in the attitude of the Congress towards the Indian States made it incumbent for the Muslims in British India to define their attitude in this matter. This has already been done by the Working Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League. It will be seen from the resolution recently passed by the Working Committee at Meerut and subsequently endorsed by the Council of the League, that while the Muslim League is in full sympathy with the people of the Indian States in their genuine aspirations for political advance and for the removal of their legitimate grievances, it strongly deprecates the coercive methods adopted by the Congress to browbeat the smaller States and to engender disaffection and unrest in some of the bigger ones. This short-sighted reorientation of the Congress policy towards the States cannot be too severely condemned, as it must inevitably result in creating a spirit of suspicion and hostility among the Indian States against British Indian units and must eventually militate against the ordered progress of India. From whatever angle one may examine this bellicose attitude of the Congress, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that this sinister move, which has been initiated with the ostensible object of helping the people of these States, is in essence an attempt to secure undisputed supremacy of the Congress in the federal sphere as also in its various components. It is significant that the official spokesmen of the Congress at the Round Table Conference openly stated that the method of selecting their representatives to the Federal Houses must be left to the Rulers concerned, and the declared policy of the Congress towards the States till very recently was one of complete non-interference. How then, one may well ask, has the Congress felt this sudden urge of sympathy for the constitutional development of the Indian State subjects? What new factor accounts for this significant change in the Congress attitude? The answer is not far to seek, and the fact remains that the change came about when the Congress secured a majority in various provinces and decided to "wreck" the constitution in the provincial sphere. Apparently they have now decided to repeat their "wrecking" tactics in the federal sphere also and for this purpose must secure a majority by fair means or foul at the centre. Comment is unnecessary. It seems obvious that the form of Government at the centre which the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha have in view is different from what the rest of India desires. Indications are not wanting that the Congress is manoeuvring to establish a Central Government which would be described as a Federal Government in name only but in substance would be a unitary form of government, in which the supremacy of the Congress would be secured both at the Centre and over the federating units. Such presumably being the designs of the Congress, it behoves all patriotic Indians to strain every nerve to thwart this sinister move which, if it succeeds, would result in chaos and might plunge the whole country into internecine strife.

HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA

This brings me to the recent agitation against the Hyderabad State.

My reason for referring to this subject is twofold. First, that from the constitutional point of view this wanton interference in the internal affairs of another unit constitutes a most unfortunate and dangerous precedent; and secondly because this aggressive move against the premier Muslim State is seriously agitating Muslim opinion throughout the country, particularly in my own province, and unless it is checked, there is a serious apprehension of inter-communal strife breaking out. I am temperamentally not prone to giving idle threats, but as an Indian and a Mussulman I deem it my duty to call upon all those whom it may concern to realize the seriousness of the situation and to cry halt to this agitation before it is too late. It is clearly the duty of all provincial Governments to give serious thought to this problem and take counsel together with a view to exploring the possibility of concerted action in order to check the growing tendency, on the part of certain communal and political organizations and individuals in the British Indian provinces, to interfere in the internal affairs of neighbouring Indian States by initiating or sponsoring subversive and unlawful movements.

MUSLIMS AND FEDERATION

Let us now consider briefly the subject of Federation. The recent trend of political developments in the country has further exposed the inherent weaknesses and defects of the scheme of federation as adumbrated in the Government of India Act. The All-India Muslim League has already declared its attitude towards this scheme. Recent developments have further emphasized the justification and the wisdom of that decision. Let there be no misunderstanding over the attitude of the Congress in this matter. They also have condemned the federal scheme, but we know that in their vocabulary "wrecking' can mean "working," and indications are not wanting that the Congress would be prepared to accept this federal scheme if by pressure on the units, or coercing or dividing the minorities, or by an inexplicable policy of drift on the part of the British Government they could be assured of their supremacy at the Centre and of their right to dictate terms to the various units. The time has, therefore, come for all those, including particularly the accredited representatives of the minorities, who regard this attitude of the Congress as detrimental to the larger interests of the country, to declare, in clear and unambiguous terms the 'sine qua non' which must be effectively guaranteed in any scheme for the future gorvernance of India. For this purpose, it would be in the interest of India as a whole, if the representatives of these groups were to meet together informally and tabulate the essentials which they regard as indispensable in any acceptable scheme of federation for India. Speaking personally, and in the light of the ex-

(Continued on page 37)

CONCRETE ROADS

Address At Engineering Congress

The several critical phases in the development of roads and its future were covered by Mr. T. R. S. Kynnersley in an interesting address to the Bombay Engineering Congress at a meeting held on Friday evening in the conference hall of Electric House, Bombay, Mr. W. T. Lane presiding. The subject of the talk was "Development of Concrete Roads".

Tracing the history of road building since man began to use wheeled vehicles for the conveyance of men and materials, Mr. Kynnersley observed that right up to the time of Telford and Macadam, the conditions of British roads passed all belief, and macadam was the first man to lay down the fundamental principles, not yet fully grasped, that roads should be made for traffic and not traffic for roads. Macadam roads, good though they were for the stage coach, were quite unable to cope with the increasing use of automobiles and the decade before the world war saw a renaissance of road building.

It became apparent that a rigid material which would act like a bridge in carrying traffic over weak soils would best endure the punishment of fast heavy traffic, and concrete met this requirement. Road making to the amazement of the old engineers assumed the proportions of a science. In this connection Mr. Kynnersley observed that "this fact has been grasped in practically every country in the world with the possible exception of India where Irrigation Engineers are still expected by Government to cope with what is now a specialised problem".

Mr. Kynnersley then went on to describe several road tests and the various ways in which concrete has been used. In this connection, he referred to the concrete berm or haunch as exemplified in Poona and Lahore. This consists of a strip of 4-2-1 concrete laid at one or both sides of a road to take the iron tyred or bullock cart traffic.

Concluding, Mr. Kynnersley observed that modern methods of concrete road construction had brought their own problems for solution and they seemed mainly to centre on speed of construction. The talk was illustrated by a number of slides showing the various phases of road construction and traffic aids.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA

CANBERRA. (By Mail)

It has always been thought that Australia led, at any rate the Empire in expenditure on social services

Professor Copland, of Melbourne University and a well-known economist, has however exploded the theory. In an extensive analysis of figures he finds that Australia and Britain are spending approximately the same. Australia now spends 7.4 per cent. of its national income on such services. Britain spends 6.4 per cent. But in neither case is unemployment expenditure included.

Britain spends about £100,000,000 a year in unemployment insurance, and Australia has been spending about £6,000,000 a year on unemployment relief, which brings the respective percentage of income to 8.3 and 8.5

Professor Copland concludes that Britain, in recent years, has expanded her provision for social services more rapidly than Australia has

The greatest increase in social expenditure in Australia has been on old age pensions. In 1929 it was £10,000,000; last year it had increased to £15,800,000 and it is likely to go on increasing because pensioners are increasing more rapidly than the total population, and are likely to double the present numbers in 40 years.—"Austral News".

Intermediate Science Exam. Results

The following are the results of the Intermediate Science Examination (New Rules), held in March:

First Class

S. V. Bhatye, V. N. Gunaji, V. S. Kulkarni, D. J. Nerurkar, A. B. Shah, D. D. Vora, R. P. Chandavarkar, B. V. Karandikar, N. P. Bodhanwala, H. D. Gaokar, A. T. Javeri, K. N. Kudalkar, M. Menezes, R. J. Oak, M. B. Parekh, M. M. Tillu, Z. K. Kazi, V. N. Jai, B. N. Javeri, S. S. Apte, R. K. Joshi, S. G. Tulpule, A. P. Sathaye, G. B. Gadre, B. V. Gokhale, R. G. Gokhale, M. L. Ogale, P. A. Parekh, S. M. Patel, A. V. Amin, J. R. Parikh, V. D. Shah, N. R. Bhow, B. G. Nawale, N. S. Parushetti, R. Srinivasarao, S. P. Chugh, S. K. Ghose, R. K. Talwar, C. V. Advaney.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 2, 3, 7, 13, 16, 18, 24, 25, 26, 32, 36, 40, 41, 44, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55, 61, 64, 81, 83, 85, 87, 92, 103, 104, 105, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 117, 119, 123, 124, 125, 128, 129, 132, 135, 137, 144, 147, 149, 152, 153, 156, 159, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 172, 174, 177, 179, 186, 198, 199, 203, 204, 205, 206, 212, 213, 216, 220, 228, 230, 231, 235, 236, 239, 245, 248, 251, 253, 254, 255, 256, 258, 262, 264, 274, 282, 283, 291, 293, 300, 305, 310, 311, 314, 315, 318, 324, 325, 342, 345, 347, 349, 351, 352, 353, 356, 359, 360, 361, 366, 367, 368, 371, 379, 384, 388, 390, 391, 394, 395, 401, 404, 405, 407, 410, 415, 416, 417, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 431, 433, 435, 436, 442, 443, 446, 447, 450, 451, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 466, 470, 471, 475, 477, 480, 486, 489, 490, 492, 498, 499, 501, 507, 508, 510, 514, 516, 518, 519, 525, 528, 544, 548, 552, 553, 557, 560, 572, 574, 575, 577, 578, 580, 583, 584, 587, 589, 591, 592, 594, 596, 597, 599, 601, 602, 603, 605, 607, 613, 614, 616, 619, 620, 621, 623, 629, 630, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 639, 642, 655, 663, 665, 667, 673, 678, 681, 691, 694, 707, 711, 721, 725, 729, 733, 735, 737, 738, 739, 740, 747, 748, 750, 753, 754, 756, 757, 760, 766, 780, 783, 784, 794, 796, 798, 800, 801, 803, [illegible] 805, 807, 808, 812, 813, 814, 817, [illegible] 824, 825, 826, 830, 831, 834, 843, 847, 848, 851, 853, 855, 856, 859, 860, 864, 865, 869, 875, 878, 882, 887, 888, 890, 891, 893, 896, 897, 901, 906, 907, 909, 910, 911, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 921, 922, 923, 924, 926, 929, 935, 937, 940, 942, 945, 946, 948, 949, 954, 957, 959, 968, 972, 974, 978, 979, 982, 983, 986, 988, 993, 996, 1004, 1006, 1010, 1013, 1025, 1030, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1041, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1061, 1062, 1072, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1084, 1085, 1089, 1092, 1093, 1100, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1114, 1122, 1123, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1135, 1139, 1140, 1142, 1145, 1147, 1148, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1156, 1157, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1175, 1178, 1179, 1182, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1194, 1197, 1198, 1202, 1208, 1212, 1213, 1215, 1220, 1222, 1223, 1226, 1227, 1231, 1238, 1240, 1246, 1248, 1249, 1255, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260.

PASS CLASS:—Nos. 1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 20, 22, 42, 49, 50, 59, 60, 67, 68, 70, 72, 73, 76, 77, 86, 88, 91, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 106, 118, 121, 157, 160, 161, 162, 175, 180, 169, 209, 215, 222, 224, 225, 232, 233, 237, 238, 241, 259, 250, 257, 261, 268, 270, 281, 285, 286, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 301, 313, 319, 320, 322, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 338, 343, 346, 355, 357, 358, 363, 369, 373, 378, 380, 381, 382, 383, 385, 386, 387, 389, 396, 398, 402, 406, 408, 409, 418, 421, 422, 432, 437, 439, 441, 445, 453, 454, 455, 464, 472, 473, 478, 479, 482, 484, 487, 491, 502, 504, 509, 511, 512, 515, 522, 524, 531, 533, 535, 536, 538, 541, 542, 545, 549, 550, 562, 566, 567, 568, 585, 595, 606, 615, 628, 631, 643, 644, 646, 648, 650, 651, 654, 657, 658, 659, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 675, 676, 679 683, 685, 686, 693, 695, 698, 703, 708, 722, 728, 730, 732, 736, 743, 744, 746, 761, 768, 771, 777, 781, 782, 787, 788, 790, 791, 793, 799, 802, 805, 809, 810, 811, 816, 837, 842, 844, 845, 852, 857, 861, 862, 863, 884, 885, 889, 900, 903, 908, 913, 927, 928, 930, 934, 938, 943, 947, 951, 955, 961, 966, 969, 970, 975, 987, 989, 992, 994, 997, 998, 1016, 1020, 1022, 1023, 1027, 1028, 1042, 1047, 1058, 1064, 1067, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1091, 1095, 1099, 1103, 1104, 1107, 1111, 1115, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1131, 1137, 1143, 1144, 1158, 1167, 1177, 1184, 1195, 1196, 1207, 1211, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1235, 1237, 1244, 1251, 1262, 1265, 1267.

Scholarships and Prizes

The Scholarships, Prizes and Medal have been awarded as under:—

1. The Gibbs Prize to No. 1121.
2. The Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit (First Baronet) Science Scholarship to No. 626.
3. The Byramjee Nusserwanji Koyaji Scholarship and Silver Medal to No. 486.
4. The Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed Scholarship to No. 392.

The awards of the following Scholarships will be declared later:—

(i) The Mrs. Satyavati Lallubhai Samaldas Scholarship.

(ii) The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship.

(iii) The Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.

(iv) The Pestonji Hormasji Cama Scholarship.

A supplementary list of successful candidates will be issued.

INTER SCIENCE EXAM (OLD RULES)

The following are results of the Intermediate Science Examination (Old Rules), held in March:—

FIRST CLASS:—Nos. 22, 204, 288, 301, 307, 536.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 10, 11, 19, 28, 40, 53, 57, 63, 69, 77, 81, 88, 95, 113, 116, 120, 127, 139, 146, 152, 157, 158, 159, 162, 164, 179, 190, 191, 193, 195, 196, 200, 205, 207, 208, 212, 215, 223, 231, 240, 248, 252, 257, 259, 261, 262, 263, 265, 268, 281, 283, 284, 290, 298, 313, 321, 326, 328, 332, 335, 338, 341, 353, 355, 366, 370, 372, 374, 379, 380, 382, 383, 391, 399, 408, 436, 441, 447, 450, 452, 456, 472, 475, 484, 489, 492, 494, 496, 511, 519, 525, 529, 535, 538, 539, 541, 550, 552, 554, 555, 582, 596, 604, 610, 616, 622, 625, 637, 638, 647 654, 657, 658, 659.

PASS:—Nos. 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 12 14, 15, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 41, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 65, 66, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 82, 84, 86, 87, 89, 90, 97, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 110, 111, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 122, 123, 124, 125, 128, 129, 130, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 149, 150, 151, 154, 160, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 173, 174, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 189, 192, 194 198, 201, 202, 209, 210, 211, 216, 217, 218, 222, 224, 226, 227, 228, 230, 232, 233, 235, 236, 238, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 249, 250, 251, 253, 254, 260 266, 270, 271, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 285, 286, 287, 289, 292, 293, 295, 296, 297, 299, 300, 302, 303, 305, 306, 308, 309, 312, 314, 315, 317, 319, 320, 322, 323, 324, 327, 333, 334, 336, 339, 346, 347, 350, 351, 357, 358, 364, 367, 371, 373, 375, 381, 385, 386, 387, 389, 390, 394, 397, 400, 402, 404, 406, 407, 409, 410, 411, 413, 414, 415, 416, 419, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 432, 433, 434, 437, 439, 442, 443, 445, 446, 448, 449, 451, 454, 457, 458, 460, 461, 463, 464, 465, 468, 469, 470, 473, 474, 478, 479, 480, 482, 483, 486, 487, 490, 491, 493, 497, 498, 499, 501, 504, 505, 508, 510, 512, 513, 514, 516, 517, 520, 522, 523, 526, 528, 530, 531, 532, 534, 537, 540, 542, 543, 546, 547, 548, 549, 551, 553, 556, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 567, 571, 572, 573, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 581, 584, 586, 590, 592, 597, 598, 600, 601, 602, 603, 605, 607, 608, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 620, 621, 623, 624, 626, 628, 629, 631, 632, 633, 634, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 646, 650, 651, 652, 653, 656, 661.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Notice Of Bills For U. P. Assembly

LUCKNOW: May 5.

To check the performance of an operation on vital part of a person, by an unqualified medical practitioner, Mr. M. R. Bhagwan Singh will introduce the United Provinces Medical Practice (Restraint) Bill, while Mr. Bans Gopal will introduce the United Provinces Hindu Marriage Reforms and Dowry Restraint Bill to restrain the custom of making extravagant demonstrations or taking or offering of dowry in marriages.

Messrs. Krishnanand Nath Khare, Chet Ram and R. P. Tamta have given notice of the United Provinces Rural Labourers Minimum Wages Bill to fix a minimum wage for rural labourers by law and further to provide penalties and punishments for those persons who infringe the law with regard to such minimum wage. The Bill gives power to the local Government to fix minimum wages for different rural areas and to fix the hours of work as the rural labourer unlike the city worker is overworked for longer hours and need relief in this respect also, especially the women and children among them.

Three other non-official bills include the Canning College and Birtish Indian Association Amendment Bill by Mr. Ram Sarup Gupta; the Oudh Estates (Amendment) Bill by Messrs. Mahabir Tayagi and Surya Prasad Avasthi; and the United Provinces Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Bill

"This Assembly recommends to the Government to lift the ban from the Provincial and District Committees of the Communist Party of India and to recommend to the Government of India to lift the ban from its Central Committee", is one of the important resolutions to be moved on non-official day, May 6 and 8, in the U. P. Assembly by Mr. Dwarka Prasad, Mr. Badan Singh and Mr. J. P. Rawat.

Another non-official resolution recommends to the Government to establish a Provincial Fund for giving monetary assistance to educated young men during the period of their employment.

Other non-official resolutions recommend to the Government to bring forward without delay a legislative measure with a view to eradicate the evil of dowry system rampant in the province, to take up the management of denominational and private educational institutions in its own hands at an early date as they invariably create and foster communal and anti-national feelings in their students, to extend the Improvement trust Act to the City of Agra, to convey to the Government of India to protect indigenous products against unhealty foreign competition.—A P.

The Reserve Bank of India Bank rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.

MOVE FOR ANTI-CONGRESS FRONT

(Continued from page 35)

perience of the past two years, I am convinced that the scheme of federation as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, has ceased to be suitable, having regard to the rapidly changing circumstances and requirements of the Indian people. I am equally convinced that some sort of federation, suited to the peculiar needs and conditions of India, is essential for the ordered progress of our country. But to be acceptable and workable it must, inter alia, fulfil the following basic conditions:—

(a) That it secures to India the unfettered right of rising to its full political stature.

(b) That the autonomy and the integrity of the units is effectively guaranteed and that neither the Centre nor any unit nor any outside subversive movement shall be allowed to interfere with the internal autonomy and the integrity of individual units.

(c) That the financial provisions of the proposed federation shall leave free scope for the development of the units and of their resources unhampered from pressure or discrimination from the Centre.

(d) That important minorities and interests in the country shall be effectively guaranteed the fullest possible protection and unhampered development of their political and cultural rights, and their due share in the governance and the administration of the country.

(e) That the powers of the Centre shall be confined to a few essential subjects and functions and that the residue shall vest either in the individual units or groups of units as they may desire.

The time has come when these and other suggestions relating to this complex problem should receive the earnest and careful consideration, in the light of recent experience, of all those who are interested in the ordered progress of the country.

HIT AT CONGRESS

Ladies and gentlemen, the question of Palestine continues, as you are aware, to exercise the minds of the Mussulmans. I hope and trust that the British policy in the matter will no longer and no more strain the patience of the Mussulmans and that the long expected and overdue declaration of policy regarding Palestine will soon allay the doubts and anxiety of the Palestine Arabs and the Muslim World. I should be failing in my duty if I did not in unequivocal and strongest possible terms condemn, in your name, the unwarranted aggression of Mussolini against the Muslim State of Albania. The Mussulman cannot and will not forget or forgive this cowardly challenge. It is significant that while the Congress was vehement in its condemnation of the German occupation of Czechoslovakia and even taunted the British for their pusillanimity in not going to the aid of a small democratic State they have, so far as I am aware, observed complete reticence over the Italian rape of Albania.

SIR SIKANDAR AT SHOLAPUR

Muslim League Flag Unfurled

SHOLAPUR, May 6.

A rousing reception was accorded to Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, and the President-elect to the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference, and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, on their arrival this morning by the Mad a Mail.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Hazrat Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and other members received them at the station and the two leaders were taken in a mile-long procession through the city in a flower-decked motorcar, preceded by Muslim National Guards. Mr. M. A. Jinnah hoisted the Muslim League flag at the Conference pandal.

The Conference will be opened by Mr. Jinnah at 8-30 p.m.

Unfurling the Muslim League flag at the Conference pandal before the gathering of over 7,000 people, Mr. M. A. Jinnah complimented the Muslims on their awakening to their rights and responsibilities as a community and exhorted them to sink their differences and rally round the Muslim League banner. Mr. Jinnah expressed gratification for the splendid reception that was accorded to Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan the Punjab Premier and President-elect of the Provincial Muslim Conference.—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Film Songs. 8-30 Mori Naiya. 8-45 Soothing Strings. 12-30 p.m. A I R Instrumental Trio: Gat Devagandhar. 12-40 Pramilabai. 12-50 Orchestral Melodies. 1-0 Wahidanbai of Agra. 1-30 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. By Bombay Khan 6-0 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 6-5 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 6-20 Jaltarang and Sitar. 6-25 Pramilabai. 6-35 Umar Khan. 6-40 Wahidanbai of Agra. 7-0 Talyarkhan's commentary from I. M. Picture Congress Grounds. 7-30 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurker. 7-45 Week in Sport. By Talyarkhan. 8-0 Radio Movies. 9-35 New Books. Review by H. Catley. 9-50 Willem Mengelberg. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 p.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-30 p.m. as in Bombay 1. 7-30 Wahidanbai of Agra. 8-0 to 9-50 as in Bombay 1. 9-50 D. K. Joshi. 10-0 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-35 Hirabai. 7-50 Hamid Husain. 7-55 Nasir Khan. 8-20 P. S. Mukerji. 8-25 Hirabai. 8-45 For Young Listeners. 1-30 p.m. Your Selection. 6-0 Radio Orchestra: Hem. 6-10 Afzal Husain of Jaipur. 6-25 Hirabai. 6-45 Hamid Husain. 6-50 Nasir Khan. 7-15 For Villagers. 8-0 Next Week's Programmes. 8-10 Kumari Shyama Zutshi. 8-25 Afzal Husain of Jaipur. 8-45 Hirabai. 9-35 New Books. By H. Catley (from Bombay). 9-50 Potpourri of Records.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. Picturesques.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Nasir Khan. 6-35 Filmi Gane. 6-55 Kumari Shyama Zutshi. 7-15 Afzal Husain of Jaipur. 7-30 Hirabai. 7-45 Nasir Khan. 8-0 to 9-35 As in Delhi 1. 9-35 Afzal Husain of Jaipur. 9-50 Hirabai. 10-0 H. H. Chughtai. 10-10 Nasir Khan.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-30 a.m. and 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Delhi 2.

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1. 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Umra Zia Begam. 6-20 Pandit Brij Bhushan Joshi of Hoshiarpur. 6-40 Rising Stars. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-30 Mohammad Siddeeq of Kapurthala. 7-45 Brij Bhushan Joshi of Hoshiarpur. 8-0 Umra Zia Begam. 8-10 Amateurs. 8-20 Mohammad Siddeeq. 8-35 Feroz Din 8-40 Umra Zia Begam. 9-35 Book Review. By H. Catley (from Bombay.) 9-50 Pandit Brij Bhushan Joshi. 10-10 Umra Zia Begam.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. Santosh Banerjee 8-45 Satya Chowdhuri 9-5 Binapai Mukherjee, II 9-35 Kamal Das Gupta 10-5 Music lesson 10-45 Stage and screen 11-5 Morning music.

5-30 p.m. Studio service for children 6-0 Church bells 6-6 Church service 7-20 Madhuri Dey 7-40 Uttra Devi 8-0 Pulin Pal 8-15 Harendra Nath Nundee 8-30 News in Bengali 8-45 News in English 9-0 Queenie wood: Soprano 9-15 Melody Duo 9-45 New light symphony orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

6-0 to 9-0 p.m. As in Calcutta 8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

I 9-0 Records 9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. K. V. Krishnamurthi Vocal 5-30 B R. Gopalakrishna 6-0 Lava Kusa in Tamil 6-40 K. V. Krishnamurthi Vocal 7 Sphurathu the Rupam Amba: Kiravani 7-15 Rarayani: Kharaharapriya 7-30 S. Naganatha Iyer: Vocal 8-15 Shrimati Chellammal of Tiruppattur Vocal 9-35 S. Naganatha Iyer: Vocal 10-0 Shrimati Chellammal of Tirupattur: Vocal.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-35 p.m. As in Madras I 9-35 Violin concerto in D Major: Beethoven 10-20 Song recital. 1939: Beethoven Concert: II

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Illusion 7-10 Ragalap and Gat Eman on the violin 6-30 N. M. Joshi of Cawnpore 6-55 Mannabai of Allahabad 7-20 Mujaddid Mian 7-40 G. C. Chatterji 8-0 For women 8-30 Mannabai 8-50 Mujaddid Mian 9-35 New books review by H. Catley from Bombay 9-50 Mannabai 10-0 Variety programme 10-30 Mannabai.

Peshawar Programme

This Station broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 11 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. London music festival 8-25 Cards on the table 8-40 Callender's senior band 9-0 Children's service 9-30 Sunday news 9-50 Sport talk 10-0 Leslie Bridgewater Quintet.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wednesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON FIVE POINTS UP

Scattered Enquiry And Covering In Silver

DISCOUNT RATES FALLING DOWN

BOMBAY, May 6

NEW YORK COTTON

The want of definite developments in Washington continues to check activity in New York cotton. The market met with buying support towards the close.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

The lull in International situation checked enthusiasm.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

There is hardly any important fluctuation in exchanges with movements remaining very narrow.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, May 6

Previous closing	8.31
To-day's opening	8.34
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	8.36
Difference	+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, May 6

Previous closing	4.56
To-day's opening	4.53
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	4.47
Difference	—09

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 160-8
July August 1939	Rs. 158-8
April May 1940	Rs. 151-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 6

The New York cotton was moderately active on the steadiness of Liverpool but lack of definite developments in Washington continued to check activity.

The trading in July began at 8.34 i.e. three points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade price fixing but thereafter the demand slowed down with prices making little headway. However, renewed buying developed with July closing at 8.36.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 6

The trading Broach July/August commenced at Rs. 160-2. The price declined due to some selling pressure caused by easiness in Liverpool. The market closed at Rs. 158/8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 6

The following are opening ranges:—

May (8.53/8.52) 8.65/8.64
July (8.23/8.23) 8.34/8.34
October (7.73/7.73) 7.85/7.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 6

The following are opening quotations:

American May (4.88) 4.71
American July (4.64) 4.47
Egyptian May (6.24) 6.15
Egyptian July (6.33) 6.24

LONDON COMMODITIES

LONDON, May 6

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop April May (£29 1/2 sellers) £29 1/4 sellers
Dunlop May (£34 1/2) £34 1/2
Lightning May (£33) £33

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 6

Previous closing	4.68 3/16
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 6

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.15
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, May 6

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 6

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.15 and continued to move within very narrow margin.

Franc opened at 176.73 and remained very steady with hardly any important fluctuations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.202) 13.202
New York on Bombay (34.96) 34.96
Berlin on Milan (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.00) 89.00
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/32 nominal) 0-8 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6
Silver (20 1/4d) 20 3/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 to 1 1/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent
4 months (1 3/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 15/16 to 1 per cent
6 months (1 3/4 to 2 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 buyers) 7 15/16 buyers
Forward July September (8 1/16 paid and buyers) 8 1/16 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay May/June (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 6

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 44 1/2) dol 44
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 1/8) unquoted
U S Common New Stock (dol 47 3/8) dol 46 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, May 6

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Some Indian demand. Speculators bought and sold. Fair business. Market steady".

LONDON SILVER

London, May 6

Spot	(20 1/4d) 20 3/8d+1/8
Forward	(20 1/16d) 20 3/16d+1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, May 6

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, May 6

Silver ready	53	8	0
Silver Jeth	53	6	6
Silver Ashad	53	5	5

GOLD

Gold ready	37	0	3
Gold Jeth	37	0	9
Gold Ashad	37	1	0
Sovereign	23	10	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 6

Wheat May	3	6	6
Wheat September	3	8	0
Linseed May	5	5	3
Linseed September	5	8	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 6

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May (old) at 55 1/8d. The trading was quiet in the absence of any stimulating factors while a lull in the International situation also checked the enterprise.

3½ P. C. GOVT. LOAN

Bombay, May 6

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 93/7 at 2 p.m.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 6

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 55d.

Wool Sales

There was good selection with active competition chiefly from home-trade.

Greasy lower 0-7 1/4
Greasy higher 1-4 1/4
Scoured lower 1-0 1/4
Scoured higher 1-7

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 6.

	Extra	Spr	fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—							
Bengal U.P.	...	127	124	121	118		
Punjab	...	127	124	121	118		
Rajputana	...	129	126	123	120		
Oomra No. 3	162	159	156	153	..		
C. P No. 1	177	174	171	168	...		
C. P. No. 2	168	165	162	159	...		
Broach No. 2	...	171	169	166	164		
Punjab-Ame.	...	193	191	188	186		
Surat	...	211	209	206	204		
Rajpipla	...	208	206	203	201		
Navsari	..	220	218	215	213		

GOLD EXPORTS

Bar gold valued at Rs. 37,15,510 was exported from Bombay during the week ended Saturday, May 6. The s.s. 'Strathnavar' carried the entire consignment to London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,21,51,89,085.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 6.

May	dol 0.74 7/8.
July	dol 0.73 1/8.
September	dol 0.73 1/8

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 6.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference to normal.
Agra	108	71	—	—	—0.3
Amraoti	110	78	—	—	—0.3
Akola	109	81	—	0.6	+0.4
Ahmedabad	101	78	—	—	—0.1
Ajmer	102	73	—	—	—0.2
Ahmednagar	103	74	—	0.7	+0.4
Ambala	105	72	—	0.4	—0.3
Allahabad	109	75	—	0.4	+0.2
Benares	108	74	—	—	—0.2
Bareilly	106	71	—	—	—0.4
BOMBAY	94	77	—	—	—0.1
Bangalore	94	71	—	6.4	+4.4
Bhopal	105	77	—	—	—
Baroda	103	70	—	—	—
Belgaum	101	68	—	0.4	—1.3
Bahawalpore	107	71	—	—	—0.3
Bijapur	105	80	—	0.5	—0.2
Bellary	105	84	—	1.3	+0.3
Bhavnagar	108	76	—	—	—0.2
Chittagong	91	71	0.9	4.8	—2.7
Calcutta	95	82	—	1.6	—1.3
Cuttack	101	78	—	0.2	—1.2
Cawnpore	110	77	—	—	—0.2
Calicut	93	79	0.1	7.0	+2.7
Colombo	88	79	T	11.7	+0.5
Cocanada	89	83	—	0.5	—0.3
Cochin	90	75	T	12.0	+6.1
Dehra Dun	98	66	—	0.3	—0.5
Delhi	106	75	—	—	—0.4
Dehra I. Khan	107	73	—	0.6	—0.2
Desa	104	72	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	3.0	—0.7
Fort Sandeman	91	64	—	1.0	—0.2
Gorakhpur	106	79	—	0.1	—0.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	106	78	—	0.9	—0.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	112	75	—	—	—
Indore	103	73	—	—	—0.1
Jhansi	107	79	—	—	—0.1
Jubbulpore	107	69	—	—	—0.3
Jacobabad	112	79	—	—	—0.3
Jaipur	105	78	—	—	—0.2
Karachi	85	77	—	0.1	—0.1
Kodaikanal	71	54	0.5	6.2	+0.9
Khandwa	108	79	—	—	—0.1
Lucknow	107	71	—	—	—0.3
Ludhiana	105	72	—	0.4	—0.6
Lahore	105	69	—	0.1	—0.5
Lyallpur	106	72	—	—	—0.6
Multan	110	74	—	—	—0.3
Mysore	95	68	—	2.7	—0.8
Madras	95	81	—	5.2	+4.7
Malegaon	106	72	—	—	—0.3
Mussoorie	79	59	—	0.5	—0.9
Mahableshwar	90	73	—	0.7	—0.9
Murree	74	57	—	2.9	—1.6
Mount Abu	90	74	—	—	—0.2
Masulipatam	92	82	—	0.1	—0.6
Mangalore	91	83	—	5.0	+3.4
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.5
Mercara	85	69	—	1.5	—1.7
Nagpur	109	82	—	0.8	—0.4
Ootacamund	72	55	0.1	5.4	+1.4
Patna	107	77	—	0.1	—0.3
Peshawar	89	66	—	0.7	—1.4
Poona	101	69	—	0.1	—0.5
Pachmarhi	97	69	—	—	—0.4
Port Blair	89	75	0.2	4.0	+0.4
Quetta	83	46	—	0.7	—
Ranchi	103	72	—	0.5	—0.7
Rawalpindi	97	63	—	1.8	—0.3
Rangoon	99	79	T	3.3	+0.1
Ratnagiri	94	77	—	0.1	—
Rajkot	105	71	—	—	—0.1
Sialkot	103	77	—	0.9	—0.2
Srinagar	82	50	—	2.6	—1.4
Sholapur	108	78	—	0.4	—0.1
Shillong	75	52	0.2	0.4	—7.1
Simla	73	59	—	1.4	—0.8
Surat	102	76	—	—	—0.1
Salem	100	80		+7.0	+7.1
Trichinopoly	104	89	—	5.6	+3.3
Trivandrum	89	77	1.5	8.4	+2.7
Vizagapatam	89	80	—	—	—0.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 6.

London Market.—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42/2/6
Standard copper 3 months	£42/10/0
Electrolytic copper	£48/10/0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39/12
Copper sheets	Rs. 46/8

Tone:—Steady.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 6.

Ready Javas	17	10	0
Shipment May	7	12	0
Shipment June	7	6	0
Shipment July	7	1	0
Shipment August	6	13	0
Shipment September	6	6	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 6.

The firmness shown by the local market was carried further to-day under active and impressive buying by professional operators which forced considerable buying by option dealers. There was scarcity of sellers and it appears that speculative activity will result into active and advancing movements.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 159/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and advanced to Rs. 162/8 under active buying. There was better feeling in the market and current Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 164, while new Broach was done at Rs. 154/2.

Later on there was a sudden reversal of upward trend. The Liverpool market was due to open 4 points up but it opened 3 points down and later was reported 9 points lower. There were also disturbing European political news and there appeared active selling and profit taking in the local market Buyers having withdrawn their support prices quietly declined and new Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 152 but towards the close the market was slightly better and closing quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/May 1939	Rs.	163	2 0
Broach July/Aug. 1939		160	8 0
Broach Apr/May 1940		152	14 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra May 1939		153	4 0
Oomra July 1939		150	14 0
Oomra D/J 1940		138	4 0
G. G. M. G.—			
Bengal May 1939		149	0 0
Bengal July 1939		118	4 0
Bengal D/J 1940		116	0 0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 5.

SAKELS—	
May	10.89+19.
July	11.06— 8.
November	11.60— 7.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.24— 5.
August	9.29— 5.
October	9.31— 3.
December	9.33— 4.
February	9.39— 4.
GIZA—	
May	10.97—20.
July	11.13— 9.
November	11.35— 7.
January	11.45— 5.
March	11.53— 9.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 38, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 39 1/2.

Broach July/Aug. New York Oct. Rs. 27, Broach July/Aug Liverpool Oct. Rs. 27 1/4.

Broach A/May 40, New York Mar. Rs. 29 1/4, Broach A/May Liverpool March Rs. 34 1/2.

New York Liverpool: May 75, July 67, Oct. 62, Dec. 73, Jan. 74, Mar. 82

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 6.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate also closed unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate closed 4.68.13 at London and at 4.68 3/16 at New York. London silver prices were unchanged at 20 1/4d. for spot but forward quotation improved 1/16d. at 20 1/16d. There was some speculative buying and Indian enquiry for spot at fixed rate. Sellers were reserved and the market was steady. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0/8. In the local market the tone was steady. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 53-4-3 and forward was Rs. 52-13-6. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-10-6.

There was active buying in silver by professional operators and sellers of options were forced to cover. It is said that a prominent operator was a free buyer as speculative activity in all markets is increasing. Silver was neglected and it appears that there will be increased activity and short sales will be dangerous.

GOLD			
Ready	36	15	9
Vaishakh delivery	37	0	3
Jeth delivery	37	0	9
Jeth Tejimandi	0	2	0
Ashad delivery	37	1	3
Ashad Tejimandi	0	3	0
SILVER			
Ready	53	9	0
Vaishakh delivery	53	8	0
Jeth delivery	53	7	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	10	0
Ashad delivery	53	6	0
Ashad Tejimandi	1	0	0

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 5.

May ..... 8s 3d.

Reactionary Selling On Stock Exchange

STEEL SHARES DECLINE AFTER EARLY FIRMNESS

Cotton Mills Steady And Cements Quiet

BOMBAY, May 6.

As pointed out after a steady and continuous rise in the local Share Bazar, there appeared to-day some profit taking on the theory of a natural reaction, otherwise the tone of the market was steady and it appears that markets are preparing for a jump. Thus it will be advisable to have no short interest.

SPECULATIVE ACTIVITY

Speculative activity which was dormant upto now, seems getting active on hopes of clearing political situation in Europe and as the advance proceeds, there will be more participation by outsiders, all local markets, cotton, seeds and bullion are active with increasing speculative business and with political peace in Europe prices will show substantial improvements. So far there are no constructive developments but there is a decided change in the sentiments.

WALL STREET QUIET

Wall Street reacted yesterday favourably to Col. Beck's speech which was, however, more than offset by the implications of the coal strike. At the same time speculative diffidence was partly ascribed to reports of growing coolness between the administration and business as evidenced by the critical speeches at the United States Chamber of Commerce Convention. A quiet steady opening was followed by fractional down-drift under the leadership of steels with trading narrow, erratic and very slack. U. S. Steel shares declined 1/8 at 47 1/8 while General Motors closed 1/4 down at 44 1/8.

EARLY FIRMNESS

The market opened very steady and during the early part of the session there was active buying which pushed up Tata Steel Share to new high levels and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,272.

REACTIONARY SELLING.

Later on there was reactionary selling by professional operators and prices began to sag. Towards the close there were some unfounded rumours of fresh troubles in European political situation regarding Danzig, which was followed by general selling and prices rapidly declined with the absence of any support. The tone of the market was heavy but to-day's weakness seems natural based on the speculative position of the market.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,260 and after advancing to Rs. 1,272 declined to Rs. 1,237 and closed at Rs. 1,242 cotton mill share were steady and Cements quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, 6.

100	Ahmd. Advance	376	4
100	BOM. Dyeing	740	0
100	CENTURY	199	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	194	8
100	COLABA	103	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	310	0
1.	E D Sassoon	0-3-3	
100	Finlay	88	0
100	GOKAK	120	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	77	8
100	KOHINOOR	211	0
250	Laxmi	460	0
250	Madras United	35	0
100	MORARJI	115	0
250	Model	43	0
50	MYSORE	82	8
200	NEW GREAT	174	0
100	Osmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	211	4
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 6.

Bombay Dyeing (740) 741 743 738 741 737 740
Century (200) 201 202 199
Central India (193) 195 196 194
Kohinoor (212) 214 213 211
New Great (174) 175 177 174
Simplex (65/4) 65 66 65
Swadeshi (189) 191 190
Associated Cement (123/8) 124/8 123 123/12 122/8 122/12
Andhra (1362/8) 1367/8
Tram. Ord. (126/4) 127
Tata Hydro (144) 144
Tata Power (1211/4) 1220 1230 1225 1228 1225 1226
T. Steel Dfd. (1250) 1260 1272 1257 1245 1235 1242
T. Steel Ord. (268) 268 270 269 271 265 266
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (155) 155
Bellapur (187) 187 185/8 183
B. Burma (436) 439 440 438 444 439 440

1,000	Sholapur	2,800	0
50	SIMPLEX	65	8
100	SWADESHI	190	8
100	SWAN	88	0
500	Vishnu	1050	0
1.000	Westerns	860	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	108	12
25-500	Central	31	12
500	Imperial	1508	12
125-500	Imp. Conty.	362	8
50-100	India	136	8
100	Reserve Bank	109	0
5	Union	5-14-6	
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	122	12
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	635	0
15-100	Jupiter	11-14	
20	Mercantile	53	8
15-75	New India	34	4
200	Oriental	4.100	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	1
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ah. Old	137	8
10	Amalgameted	11	4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1367	8
10	Ajmer	11	8
50	Bombay Tram	127	0
100	Bombay Suburban	141	4
10	Broach	10	6
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	181	4
100	Surat	147	0
100	TATA HYDRO	144	0
1.000	TATA POWERS	1226	4
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	975	0
100	C. Province	100	8
100	Dh Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	97	4
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0
100	Pachora Jamner	87	0
100	Sara Serajganj	100	8
500	Tapti Valley	743	12
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp.	5	11
2sh.	Indian Copper	1	14
10	Indian Iron & Steel	24	6
10	Shivrajpur	35	8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,242	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	266	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	320	0
10	Air Services	7	7
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	183	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	793	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	211	0
125	B BURMA	440	0
50	B. BURMA CONT.	157	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-3-6	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79	4
100	IND BLEACHING	86	8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	40	12
100	I. Radio Defd.	307	8
100	I. Radio Ord.	307	8
100	Port Canning	68	8
30	Premier Con.	61	12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 6.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	93/10
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	96/6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	97/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/6
3 per cent 1963/65	96/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	101/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	106/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	108/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	113/8
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	112/4
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128
6 per cent K P T 1956	128

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened firm at Rs. 93/11, but eased off towards the close to Rs. 93/8. Tone steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 6.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8 to June
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to April.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/4
Bank's buying T T 284 3/4
Bank's buying D D 284
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,310
Bank's buying T T 1,330
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 7/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/8
CROSS RATES—
Hongkong/London 1/2 3/4 6th instant.
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 6th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 6th instant.
Java/London 8.74 1/8 6th instant.
New York/London 4.68.12 5th instant.
London/New York 4.68.13 5th instant.
London/Paris 176.73 5th instant.
London/Italy 89.00 5th instant.
London/Belgium 27.50 1/2 5th instant.
London/Switzerland 20.84 3/4 5th instant.
London/Berlin 11.67 3/4 5th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 5th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.76 3/8 5th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £7-8-6 4th instant.
Gold £7-8-6 5th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 4th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 5th instant
Silver London Forward 20 4th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 5th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 5th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 4th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 5th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 2 per cent 4th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 1 3/4 per cent 5th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

10	Scindia	16	13
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	34	12
	PREFERENCE		
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7 p.c.	Andhra Valley	1,407	8
6 p.c	Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c.	Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75	4
5 p.c	Central India (T.F.) XD	542	8
6-1/4 p.c	Prem. Const. 1st	104	6
6-1/4 p.c.	Prem. Const 2nd	96	4
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	143	12
7½ p.c.	Tata Power	1516	4
6 p.c	Tata Steel 1st	206	14
7 1/2 p.c.	Tata Steel Second	155	0
7 p.c.	Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c.	Andhra Valley	101	12
6 p.c.	Andhra Valley	105	10
7 p.c.	Bombay Telephone	50	4
7 p.c.	Sholapur	80	0
6 p.c.	Tata Hydro	105	4

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

Indian Players' Early Exit From British Hard Court Tennis Championships

(BY LOOKER ON.)

The three Indian Tennis players for the Davis Cup, namely, Ghaus Mahomed, Y. R. Savur and Iftikhar Ahmed, and S. A. Azim, who is accompanying the above for the purpose of acquiring faster experience and training, had entered for the British Hard Court Tennis Championships at Bournemouth. Before the Tournament commenced, Iftikhar and Azim fell ill and were unable to compete. Hard luck for them. I hope they will recover soon to proceed with their training. Savur was knocked out in the very first round by McPhail, the Scottish International, as he could not settle himself to the strange conditions of play Let us hope that further experience will give him the confidence and power to produce his best form. Ghaus started well by defeating R. J. Ritchie by 6—3, 7—5, 7—5 in the first round. He was rather unlucky to meet the holder Kho Sin Kie in the very next. He put up a stout battle against the Chinese Ace taking him to the twenty-fourth game in the second set. Ultimately the wider experience of the Chinaman prevailed. This proves my repeated contention that without plenty of experience abroad, our players will not be able to fight on level terms with foreign aces.

SAWHNEY'S WAVERING ATTITUDE.

In the Men's Doubles, Ghaus Mahomed, partnering Savur conquered the British pair, G. E. Godshell and R. J. Ritchie, in the three straight sets conceding three games in each set to their opponents. But in the second round, they met their Waterloo at the hands of the New Zealand Davis Cup players, Coombe and Malfroy. This is not a very inspiring result by any means. We can only hope that with greater experience they would better later on.

A few days ago a press message from Lahore stated that S. L. R. Sawhney had been scared away by the war clouds of Europe and had decided to cry off from the tour. This decision was ridiculed by everybody. Now another piece of news from Calcutta states that Sawhney is leaving shortly for Europe accompanied by Dilip Bose of Calcutta. This is good news. But I do not know how he will manage to be in Belgium in time for the Davis Cup tie on May 19, 20 and 21, unless he travels by air. Sawhney will certainly be a valuable addition to the team, if he does go. I commend Dilip's example to other promising players. Without foreign experience and training, nobody will be able to reach the top rung of the ladder at present.

SOCCER TEAM FOR JAVA.

The Indian Football Association of Calcutta has received an invitation from Java to send a Soccer team to that island in August next. Java is prepared to meet all the expenses. It is stated that their previous tours in 1924 and 1926 were highly successful and the Java people still recollect their happy memories. In view of the fact that the tour will do a lot of good to the Indian players also, the invitation is welcome. The I. F. A. has naturally decided to accept it. It goes without saying that the players will be selected from those who played in Calcutta under the auspices of the I. F. A. This leaves out many prominent players from other parts of India. What is the A. I. F. F. going to do in the matter? It is for them to take the responsibility of sending out teams abroad and inviting teams from foreign lands. If they allow provincial associations, however powerful and healthy they may be, to sponsor them, the poorer associations will never have any chance of sending out their star players to gain foreign experience. The W. I. F. A. should raise their voice against such invidious distinctions among the members.

RULE 33 IN FORCE.

At last Rule 33 of the A. I. F. A. has come into force. No player will now be allowed to migrate from one province to another just for the sake of playing football at somebody else's expense. Some of the clubs in Calcutta had recently become notorious for importing players from different parts of the country. In all conscience these players were professionals, because they had no other occupation than football. The I. F. A. has circularised all clubs that fielding of players other than 'bona fide' residents of Bengal will be severely dealt with. There was a move to circumvent the law by registering outside players for certain local clubs. This has been rightly stopped. I am sure this will seriously affect the strength of several of the prominent clubs of that city. But it will do a world of good to the local footballers. They will now do their utmost to uphold the prestige of their province by their own strength. Fortunately, Bombay has no such problem to deal with yet. Before it raises its head it has been cut at the root.

INDIAN LEAGUE STARTS.

The Indian Football League has got going now. Its first Tournament, the Bengal Club Cup League will commence to-day in the northern part of the city. Unlike last year, the matches will have to be played at two places, the St. Xavier's College Ground at Parel and Shivaji Park, Mahim. The reason for it is that the College authorities have so far allotted only one day, Sunday, to the I. F. L. It is expected that another day will also be given. But that will not be sufficient for the Indian League to carry through their programme in time. They have therefore secured a plot at Shivaji Park. During the weekends as well as Wednesdays and holidays they will arrange their matches there. It is gratifying to see this League rising to popularity every year. This season it has sixteen teams in the list. They have been divided into two equal sections. Most of the prominent Indian teams in the city are in it. This is sure to enliven interest in the localities concerned and pave the way for success of the Tournament.

Policy Of Segregation In S. Africa

Nationalists And United Party Back Govt.

PRETORIA, (By Mail.)

The Transvaal Provincial Council last month voted against the execution of the recommendations contained in the Feetham Commission report and in favour of segregation between Europeans and non-Europeans in European areas. The motion was carried by 24 votes to seven.

The Nationalist Party, who introduced the original motion, was backed up by the United Party, who in turn proposed an amendment, which was incorporated into the Nationalist Party motion.

Six Labour Party members, Messrs. E. Boylan, J. Duthie, A. E. Carlisle, J. M. Green, D. H. Epstein and T. C. Davies and the sole Dominion Party member in the House, Major A. H. Howgrave-Graham, voted in the minority. Mr. M. Freeman (U. P., Yeoville), who had spoken against the motion was absent at the division.

Mr. M. D. C. de W. Nel (Nat., Wonderboom) introduced his motion "that this council, by respectful addresses, requests the Union Government not to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Feetham Commission on ownership of land by Asiatics"

South Africa's burning problem, he said, was the maintenance of a White South Africa, and the continued existence of Europeans and non-Europeans in happy conditions in the Union.

The policy of segregation for which all were striving would be undermined immediately the recommendations of the Feetham Commission were put into operation.

The Indian question had already become one of Imperial interest, but he hoped that it would not become such in the Transvaal.

Dr. J. F. Vercueil (U. P., Fordsburg) seconded the Nationalist motion. He pointed out the menace to European Rand schoolchildren if the recommendations of the Feetham Report were carried out.

Mr. M. J. Green (Lab., Langlaagte) said that when some members rose in the council they "just saw red instead of asking about the equity of the question." This was a subject which was the responsibility of the Government and not one from which any Party should make political capital. This question had to be viewed from an honest viewpoint and not from a petty and vindictive one as did the Nationalist Party.

TIME FOR HALT.

Mr. M. P. A. Ackermann (U. P., Heidelberg) said the Asiatic incursion was that a "parasitic cancer on the cultural roots of the nation." The time had come to call a halt.

Mr. J. M. van H. Brink, M. E. C. (Gezina), leader of the United Party, said that the Council should rather have confined itself to its own matters than one which really belonged to Parliament, but now that it had been raised the United Party would not fear to state its attitude though he appealed to members not to approach the question from a political aspect.

If this Asiatic question was not solved immediately it would assume greater and more dangerous proportions.

The United Party, he said, fully supported the motion, though it felt that the member for Wonderboom, Mr Nel, had not presented his case strongly enough. Had it not been for Dr. Malan's "Gentlemen's Agreement in 1926" it would not to-day have been so difficult to find a solution to the problem. Any action taken would not be on account of racial hatred towards the Asiatics.

"We do not want to deprive the Asiatic of his rights, but we will oppose that his rights are extended further to the detriment of the European," said Mr. Brink.

Accordingly he proposed that an amendment should be incorporated in the Nationalist motion. This was to the effect that since the time had arrived to give execution to the wishes of the people of the Transvaal, possession and occupation of ground by Asiatics and coloureds in European areas should be abolished, according to the repeated wishes of the population of the Transvaal.

AMENDMENT CHEERED.

Mr. Brink's amendment drew cheers from the United Party and Nationalist benches.

Mr. J. G. W. van Niekerk (Bethal), deputy leader of the Nationalist Party, seconded the United Party's incorporated amendment. He urged that the Union Government should be requested not to accept the Feetham report.

Mr. M. Freeman (U. P., Yeoville) said that the Feetham Commission had been one of the most impartial commissions in the history of South Africa. The motion was one which could well have been left alone.

Major A. H. Howgrave-Graham (Dom., Roodepoort) said that he earnestly hoped that the Council would not pass the motion and its amendment. He had received a telegram from the secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress expressing their grave alarm at Mr. Nel's motion, which was reactionary and seriously affected Transvaal Indians.

Through it, Indian traders of many years' standing were being faced with ruin. The motion was uncalled for and unjustifiable and cast a slur on the Indian people, said the telegram.

By passing this motion, said Major Howgrave-Graham, the Council would not add to its reputation.

"CEYLON DAILY NEWS"

Visak Number

We have received the "Visak" number of the "Ceylon Daily News". It is dedicated to Gautama, the humane and the rational, and Buddhism. Western and Eastern admirers have joined in dealing with the religion, as taught by Buddha, which, Baron Jayatilaka, calls as the world religion.

A fine article by Miss I. B. Horner, "War and Peace in early Buddhism" opens the number. It is not without interest in these times when war is a probability to look back to the India of the sixth century B. C. J. F. McKechnie deals with rationality of the Buddhist religion and shows that "among the religions of the world Buddhism holds a place that is all its own".

The issue also contains a number of delightful poems and instructive articles on Buddhism and other subjects of Buddhist interest by Mr. L. Woodward, Miss. Leila Basnayake, Dr. B. P. Law and others. It is packed with illustrations in keeping with the text; it is well printed and got up.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Silhouette Competition 7/5/39	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Address .....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Red Cross Issues

By MURIEL NISSEN

This year marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the International Red Cross, and considerable philatelic tribute will honour the event. A few months ago Finland issued a stamp set marking this date, and two more countries have announced definite plans for similar releases. They are Belgium and Portugal.

The Red Cross was organized with the primary purpose of caring for the sick and wounded in time of war. The middle of the nineteenth century saw war in many parts of the world with little if any medical or nursing care given to the disabled. The resultant scenes of misery and suffering were horrible beyond words. Here and there throughout the world these appalling conditions touched those who determined to remedy conditions. In our own country Clara Barton organized relief work for the soldiers of the Civil War. From England, Florence Nightingale went to the Crimea, and in Switzerland, Henri Dunant published a booklet describing the shocking conditions existing during the Italian wars. Dunant made personal appeals to many governments and his unwearying activity culminated in the Geneva Conference of 1864 when the Red Cross was formally organized.

National Red Cross societies have been founded in almost all countries. In Mohammedan countries the society is known as the Red Crescent, and in Persia the symbol of the Red Lion and Sun replaces the cross.

The Belgian Red Cross was founded in 1864, and that nation has always been a leader in humanitarian projects. There will be eight values in the semi-postal set which Belgium will release on April 1st as a Red Cross commemorative. The designs will be arranged as follows: 10 centimes plus 5c, likeness of Henri Dunant; 30c. plus 5c., portrait of Florence Nightingale; 40c. plus 5c. 1 franc plus 25c., 2.50 fr. plus 2.50 fr., Queen-mother Elizabeth and the three royal children; 75c. plus 5c. and 1.75 fr. plus 25c., King Leopold III and the royal children; 5 fr. plus 5 fr., Queen Elizabeth with a war invalid.

The inclusion of royal portraits on this set is not merely a patriotic gesture. The Belgian royal family won the respect and admiration of the World for their untiring efforts on behalf of the Red Cross, both in war and peace.

Afghanistan Novelty

For the first time in the seventy years of its stamp issuing history, Afghanistan is releasing an adhesive with a subject drawn from the Western World. No tribute could better mark the international scope of their humane work, than this latest stamp honouring Pierre and Marie Curie. This bit of postage publicity for the International Union for the Control of Cancer, uses the design already employed by France, the French Colonies and Cuba. It is the familiar scene in which the scientists are at work in their laboratory. The stamp has a value of 15 pu and is printed in light blue.

Most of the Afghanistan's early stamps had a lion's head as the central design—a lion's head, incidentally, that could never be identified as such by the uninitiated. It looks far more like Alice's Cheshire Cat. All inscriptions on these early issues were in Arabic, and Latin letters were not used until 1927 when the inscription, "Afghan Postage" first appeared. This continued to be the only foreign lettering employed until the cancer commemorative stamp.

That this innovation is to establish no precedent established by another new stamp which bears no Latin lettering at all. It is a 10 pu value in light green and pictures the summer palace of Mohammed Zahir Shah.

Western progress may encroach on Eastern customs just so far and no further.

New Greek Issue

Two former queens of Greece are portrayed on a new charity issue from that country. The set consists of three values in uniform design. The denominations are: 10 lepta, rose-violet; on rose; 50 lepta, green on light green and 1 drachma, blue.

Pictured at the left of the stamp is the grandmother of the present Greek monarch. Before her marriage to George I of Greece she was the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinova of Russia. Constantine, who occupied the Hellenic throne from 1913 to 1923 was her eldest son. In 1889 he married Sophia Dorothea of Hohenzollern, daughter of the Emperor Frederick. Her portrait appears at the right of the new adhesive. She was the mother of the present King.

Honour To America

Ireland is planning a two value stamp issue to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of our Constitution, and the first inaugural of George Washington. A large emblematic American eagle will occupy the centre of the stamp, with a familiar profile of Washington to the left and the Irish harp to the right. Values of the stamps will be 2 pence, carmine and 3 pence, blue.

Golden Gate Sale

The Post Office Department has announced the following figures in connection with first day sale of the Golden Gate Exposition stamp on February 18th.

On that day, the San Francisco Post Office sold 804,906 stamps and cancelled 352,165 covers. Total receipts were 24,147.18. dollars.

The first day that the stamps were sold in Washington, the philatelic agency and Washington Post office sold 380,261 stamps, cancelled 10,296 covers and received a total of 11,407.83 dollars.

The initial printing of this stamp originally fixed for 50,000,000 was increased to 65,000,000.

Stamp Teasers

1. On what stamp will you see cavalry officers receiving instruction?

2. Who was Father Jose Matias Delgado and what stamp honours him?

3. On what adhesive will you find the Fountain of Lions?

4. A group of antelopes appears on what stamp?

5. A lion breaking chains provides the design for what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Emanuel Philibert, Duke of the House of Savoy from 1553 to 1580, is pictured on an Italian stamp of 1928. The House of Savoy is the present ruling house of Italy.

2. On a stamp issued by New Zealand in 1901, an angel is seen blowing a horn.

3. In 1878 the Russo-Turkish War was concluded by the surrender of Osman Pasha, the Turkish general. He and his staff were being escorted to Russian headquarters by Prince Charles of Rumania, when the Prince congratulated the general on his magnificent defence of Plevna. The scene is depicted on a Rumanian stamp of 1906. commemorating the fortieth anniversary of Charles reign as ruler of Rumania.

4. A Bolivian adhesive of 1924 pictures aviation students receiving instruction.

5. In 1927 Brazil marked the centenary of its Courts of Justice with a stamp set. One of the designs used was a map of Brazil, and the scales of justice.

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STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

JEFFREY LYNN HAS INVENTED A PNEUMATIC TYPE OF THEATRE SEAT.
A VOTE FOR HODGES IS A VOTE FOR JOY
A CANVASS OF LOCAL BEACHES FAILED TO UNEARTH A SINGLE PRE-WAR TYPE BATHING SUIT, SO 200 HAD TO BE MADE TO ORDER FOR "THE LIFE OF VERNON AND IRENE CASTLE."
JOY HODGES, RUNNING FOR MAYOR OF UNIVERSAL CITY, HAS IT ALL OVER HER OPPONENT, MISCHA AUER IN THE MATTER OF ELECTION POSTERS.
BRUNO
3-23

FEVER A CURATIVE!

A 24-Year-old Highland barman, Robert Mack Khoosh, who came to London some time back in search of better wages, is helping to make medical history at the London Hospital, Whitechapel Road.

Recently he had his first treatment in a Hypertherm, the only one of its kind in the country.

He had suffered excruciating pain from arthritis of the hip and was unable to stand. In a few weeks' time it is expected he will walk back to his job in Fieldgate Street.

The Hypertherm arrived at the London Hospital last November, and has since put nine crippled men on their feet again.

TRIED ON A SPECIALIST

The first "patient" to try it out was the young Harley Street specialist who is in charge of the department.

It works on the entirely new principle of raising a high fever of between 105 and 107 degrees in the patient and maintaining it for hours on end.

The patient is insulated in a large Cabinet of compressed wood treated for resistance to heat. He lies on an air mattress and is covered with a blanket wrung out of hot water.

Two heaters set in a water bath maintain a humidity of 90 per cent. and temperature of 118 degrees in the cabinet air. Between blanket and skin the humidity goes up to 100 per cent.

HOW BURNS ARE AVOIDED

Perspiration cannot evaporate and hence the patient loses no heat. The air is kept in constant circulation over the patient by an electric fan and in this way burns are avoided.

It took an hour to raise Mack Robert Khoosh's temperature from normal to 105 degrees, the usual height for a first treatment. His high fever was exactly maintained for three hours. Then he was taken out, a bright pink all over, and allowed to cool off. In an hour his temperature fell to 98.6.

This treatment is a matter realisation of the fact that fever is a protection and a curative. He would not catch a chill even if he were in the open air," said the specialist.

"It was uncomfortable while my temperature was going up, but after that I didn't mind," he said.

Film records are being kept of each patient before and after treatment. They show men with swollen joints, inflamed eyes, and a rash covering body and soles of feet turned into normal people, stones heavier within a month.

The Hypertherm cannot be commercialised. It is so complicated that it can be safely used only in hospitals with a trained team.

It was invented by Charles Kettering, inventor of the self-starter for motor-cars.

Adventurous Umbrella

If Mr. Chamberlain's is the most famous umbrella on record, one now preserved in a New Jersey public library has had the most adventurous career.

In forty-nine years it accompanied its owner throughout 720,000 miles of travel, crossed the Atlantic 100 times—and survived an Artic blizzard, a Japanese earthquake, and an Arizona train robbery.

Arizona's bad men can't have been so terrible. Apparently they couldn't even "stick up" a brolly.

Smith was comfortably installed in the pub lounge when a boy rushed in.

"Mr. Smith, I've just seen a burglar creep into your house!"

"Poor fellow," said Smith, "My wife will think it's me."

THE CAMPING SEASON — WOMEN MUST COME FORWARD — TRAINING CAMP FOR GIRL SCOUTERS — MUSLIM TROOPS FOR H. S. A. — SCOUT LITERATURE — MADRAS NEWS — OUR BADGES AND BELTS.

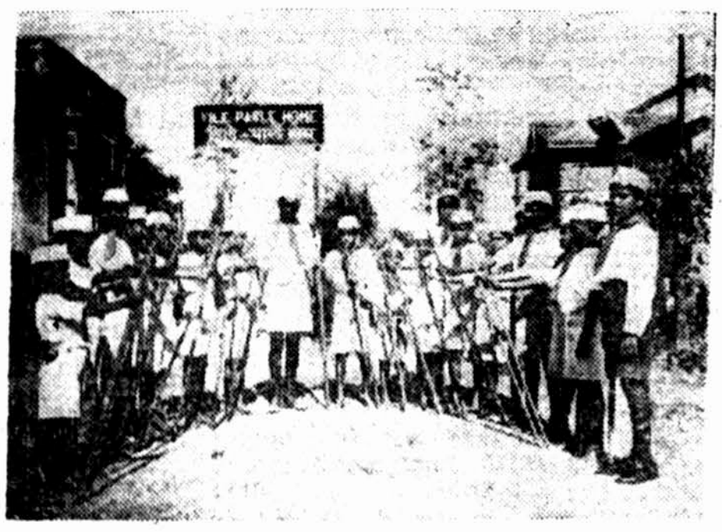
The Camping Season

The H.S.A. is determined to create new landmarks in scouting. The individual troops camps of the past are leading to fraternisation camps where boys who are strangers meet and stay together in camp and return home as comrades with happy memories. From 22nd to 25th April the scouts of the Sir Ellie Kaddori School, The Vile Parle Home, the Jambori Scout Home, Scouts of Worli and the Harijan Scouts of Municipal Welfare Centres camped together with boys of the Andheri Fidai Boarding at the official campground at Malad. It was a unique occasion when Hindus, Mohamedans, Christians, Jews and Harijans camped together to learn some of the items of the Second Class Test. Here is National Scouting helping to build the nation in a manner that will convince all of its splendid idealism. The camp was a unique success, unmarred by a single untoward incident or even a petty quarrel so common where boys meet. Discipline and perfect organisation together with play, training and happy campfires contributed to the practical realisation of the dream of scouting. Our congratulations to the enthusiastic and idealistic scouters of the H.S.A. of different Local Associations who contributed to the success of this unique camp of one hundred and twenty-five boys under canvas.

Our Scouts entertaining Harijans with Hututu game.
(Photo by B. Mehta).

2 Patrols doing their good turn by cleaning the village chakla.
(Photo by B. Mehta).

Cubs busy with their good-turn work for the village.
(Photo by B. Mehta).



Scouts of Vile Parle Home.
(Photo by B. Mehta).

Women Must Help The H. S. A.

The Girl Scouts Movement is now a settled fact. Women must come forward from every community to wipe out the great insult that is the B.P. Girl Guide Association in India. Our task is to create a powerful, national, idealistic, practical organisation to serve our girlhood in a spirit of service to the Motherland. The first Girl Scouters Training camp will be held at Malad from the 13th to the 22nd May. A number of future Girl Scouters have already registered for the course and a larger number of women teachers are expected to apply to take advantage of a splendid holiday together with training and opportunity for national service Ladies desiring to avail themselves of the ten days' camp, will please apply to the Provincial Organising Commissioner, the Hindusthan Scout Association, Sir P. M. Mehta Road, Bombay. Vegetarian food will be served. Board, Lodge and Training fees Rs. 10 per head

Muslims For H. S. A.

One of the conditions on which the amalgamation of the I.N.S.A. with other scout organisations took place was to remove the slightest vestige of communalism from the atmosphere of the National Scout Movement. This has been faithfully carried out to the satisfaction of all communities. The organisation is thoroughly democratic and the feelings of all religions are fully respected. Last week I gave the report of the splendid Moplah troops that are the pride of the H.S.A. at Calcutta. In Bombay we welcome the organisation of the Abdul Wahib Arabic School Troops and the Botavala A. V. School Troop which comes into being. In the month of June the Muslim scouts of the H.S.A. will receive a fresh impetus of strength and growth.

Scout Literature

It has been stated before that the best literature on Scouting exists in America. The Theosophical Publishing House in Madras are stockists of the largest number of most upto date scout books. Their address is the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras. This company has rendered a distinct service to the scout world in India, a service which the B.P.Hq. did not dream of rendering for twenty years, by publishing a separate booklet of price list and names of books on Scouting, Rovering, Cubbing and Games. The pamphlet can be had free of cost.

American Handbook Of Scout Masters

This is perhaps the best book on Scouting written in the world, published in two volumes by the American Scout Headquarters. Its chief characteristic is the exhaustive nature of the work. There is no subject on scouting which is not dealt with in this work in a simple, masterful manner by an expert. There is no Imperialistic jingoism as in the books of B.P. Hq. Scouting is here dealt with as a technical science, based firmly on educational and psychological principles. The volumes are profusely illustrated so that even persons not versed in the English language can get a mine of knowledge merely from the hundreds of pictures. These pictures can make an excellent collection for any good Scout Club Room. All the tests are dealt with together with detail on troops management and organisation. The chapters on Leadership and the Patrol system and campcraft are special attractions for enthusiastic scoutmaster. The two volumes must replace the old and worn out Scouting for Boys in India, written by B. C. Kipling—like with the usual Imperialistic snobbishness, insolence and naivete. The book is worthless for India from the point of view of Indian conditions, and the childish illustrations in the book are a contrast to the pictorial wealth of knowledge contained in the American Handbook. No

(Continued On Page 51)

The Home Of Banned Books

(Continued From Page 15)

remarkable exhibition of banned books in New York. The exhibition included the most unexpected people. Upton Sinclair, Jack London, Homer and Kant, have all been banned in different countries at different times. There was a minor sensation during the exhibition when an unknown volume mysteriously put in appearance amongst the others. Officials looked up their catalogues but could not trace it, publishers were hurriedly called, and a wire dispatched to the author.

Almost simultaneously the police in San Diego Bay received strong representation from a well-known citizen about this same book, "When We Get Old Again." The New York and San Diego authorities compared notes.

The upshot was astonishing. It came to light that some bright publicity man, intent on building up the name of one of his clients, had more or less arranged for his book to be banned. The copy which mysteriously appeared in the exhibition was planted there by a hired shop-lifter. Publicity plays some strange tricks in the United States.

Hush Hush Business

Anxious to interview one particular gentleman connected with the banned book department, I later made my way to another section, down parquet-floored corridors past sumptuous show cases. Opposite one of these cases I was told I would find a small bell push. Unless someone had deliberately pointed it out, I would never have discovered it. The panelling almost concealed the small button. Anyway I pressed it and waited. Some seconds went by.

Then in quite the best Edgar Wallace tradition a section of the wall slowly opened. This hidden door was quite concealed to the casual eye. There were book-shelves running the whole length of the room.

Faintly astonished for a moment I said nothing to the round faced elderly gentleman who stood in the doorway. At last he asked "Well?"

Then I began to put questions which were apparently, rather impossible to answer. What was the value of these volumes, when would Oscar Wilde's "De Profundis" be released for publication? He was sorry, it was impossible to say.

They keep this banned book business very hush-hush at the Museum. They would rather one did not talk about it. This applies to all the men connected with suspended literature. Steeped in the lore and tradition of the Museum, carefully chosen for their special abilities, they go quietly about their job and would rather discuss the latest cricket scores than banned books. They have an air of knowing nothing, and even the most provocative statements leave them quite cold.

Unique Cases

One other story I did unearth. Perhaps amongst all the books that have even been banned this one holds unique place, because the man who published it literally died for his ideal. He wanted freedom for the publication of certain books.

Against all precedent he published a translation of Zola's, "La Terre." It was that book which first brought Henry Vizetelly into court. He was heavily censured and fined. It did not in the least deter him. Vizetelly had a grand disregard for authority where publishing was concerned, and the trifling difficulty of a fine, the disapproval of the legal mind, could not touch him.

In the next year he published Zola again. He was then seventy. Again they called him to order and this time imposed a sentence of three months imprisonment. Vizetelly was now an old man suffering from stricture, but he took his sentence with a smile. He seemed borne up by some inward conviction that one day the world would see truth and reason about these things He didn't live to see that happen. As a result of his fight for publishing freedom he died, more or less ruined.

The general catalogues of the Museum do not include suspended literature. I don't know whether Vizetelley's translations appear in the latest editions, but they still hold pride of place in the collection of banned books.

This safe-deposit for the written word has already added new colouring to the past. In some near future it will probably change the present.

THE FOREIGN SCENE

(Continued From Page 2)

decency. This latest speech becomes a tissue of lies although evidently there are people who are ignorant and stupid enough to be impressed and taken in by his 'charge-sheet' against democracies. The actual situation and methods of Nazi rule and intrigue give the direct lie to his audacious and deliberately dishonest as well as clumsy and untenable pretensions. The world—that is to say, that is impressed by his speech—is made my masters.

Nazi Nervousness

The speech does not fail however to betray Nazi nervousness and the impression is easily strengthened by the later statements he has addressed to German audiences. He betrays his sense of uncertainty and fear in the terror of his speeches—the charge of encirclement of Germany levelled at the 'war inciters' his appeal to 'close the ranks' and his appeal for unity.

The peaceful world can well retort that it is Hitler who heads 'the international clique of war-agitators' and who is directly responsible for the creation of European tension. Did not his henchmen, Admiral Raider and Dr. Ley, threaten the peace-loving world with the strength of German arms? Did not the latter demand why the scandal of 40 million English ruling over 470 million souls, 40 million French ruling over 200 million souls and 40 million Russians (the Doctor's knowledge is amazing!) ruling over the entire Asia should be permitted.

It is hardly surprising then that England, France and Russia should at a moment when International Fascism is directly menacing world peace should make a movement to defend themselves and safeguard world peace.

"DANCING DEVELOPES GRACE AND POISE"

Plea For Giving Dance Lessons To Children

Miss Eleanor Powell, film star, declares that all children should be given an opportunity to learn dancing at an early age as a normal part of their physical development.

"This applies to girls more than boys," said Eleanor. "Dancing not only builds the body physically, but develops grace and poise. No child is too young to learn dancing after he or she reaches the age when he can run."

Taking cognizance of the fact that many parents are not in the position financially to give their children dancing lessons, Miss Powell recommends that it be included in the regular curriculum of all schools.

"The development of poise and grace among girls is just as important to them in later life as mathematics", declared the dancing star. "As a matter of fact I think poise and speech are a girl's two most important factors in later success. Schools supply the means of children developing their bodies and their minds, but there is not enough emphasis placed on grace and poise. Without question, dancing is the greatest developer of desirable attributes. If aesthetic dancing and ballet were made compulsory in schools. I firmly believe that the new generation of girls would be much more graceful."

MONEY FORGED IN PRISON

Secret Service Men Investigate

COLUMBUS, (Ohio).

Secret service men have been called in by authorities at the Ohio state prison to solve the riddle of how prisoners managed to counterfeit money in gaol and distribute it both inside and outside the prison.

An official investigation revealed that 900 counterfeit silver coins had been smuggled out of the prison in recent months. Several prisoners were discovered to have counterfeit money in their possession.

An inquiry has been ordered into conditions at the prison.—Reuter.

"SARU CHHE"

Gandhiji On Khare's Letter

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

When Mahatma Gandhi's attention was drawn, at the Nagpur Railway Station on Wednesday, when he was going to Calcutta, he challenged Mahatma Gandhi to contest election against him from this to the open letter issued by Dr. N. B. Khare, ex-Premier to him, and in which Dr. Khare has challenged Nagpur-Cum-Kamptee constituency, Mahatma Gandhi smiled and said in Gujarati "Saru chhe" which means "very good".

When his attention was drawn to the remark of Dr. Khare who had discarded "khadi" because, according to him, it was a cloak for sin, Gandhiji simply smiled.

An optimist is he who thinks he can build air castles and not have them blow up.

The Bombay Chronicle

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"I am Ready."

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

"Come on Here".

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We entered the local train compartment—four persons: I and my friend and other two friends. The compartment was full. So naturally, we kept standing.

Yes, one seat was lying vacant there....But how could we two be accommodated on one seat? So we kept standing still.

But the other two friends moved towards that bench. One sat down. The other one was sitting too.....

The gendleman at the end of the bench, sitting near the window, objected to this "encroachment". "The bench is meant for three persons, the fourth one cannot sit here".

Wise counsel prevailed, and that gentleman simply did not sit there. He came away and stood at his original place. His friend also got up and joined him.

At another station that seat was filled up.

Be Considerate

At yet another station, with the other crowd, an old gentleman accompanied by a young boy entered the compartment.

A considerate young man got up and offered his seat to them. What a contrast it was to the behaviour of the first gentleman of whom I have spoken above.

I have observed these small courtesies in a number of persons while travelling by trains, tram cars and motor buses. Certain persons got up immediately and give their seats to ladies.

But I have often wondered if the seats are offered to "these" ladies only—these ladies who are nicely clothed modern and up-to-date!....Suppcsing a "poor" lady enters, would she be offered a seat?—How can I say?

Learn Manners

Let us, however, learn manners and try to act up to them. Let us promise to offer our seats at such times to those who should get first preference—i.e., children, ladies and old gentlemen, but all those irrespective of any others "special" considerations.

After all, how long have we to stay in those conveyances—we and all who get in? Just for a little time!—And think of it, how soon that time passes away?....If there is rush, some are bound to be inconvenienced: Either we or others—Why should we not then "inconvenience" ourselves and give comfort to others? Thus how pleased they will be!

At any rate, if we cannot be good, let us not be bad. If we cannot be courteous, let us not be rude under any circumstances. Day by day let us be more and more polite to everyone—especially to the poor. In short, just as we ourselves wish to be treated by others, even so let us endeavour in earnest to treat others! !

Prohibition Propaganda

Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta very kindly invited me on Friday, April 29 to attend a Prohibition Propaganda Magic Lantern Show at Bandra. A big crowd of children, women and men had collected in the compound outside the Municipal School. It was a joy to be one of that gathering, which consisted mostly of the poor people.

All those who attended took great interest in the Story of Drink as depicted on the screen and related by the gentleman in charge of the equipment. I am so scrry, I forget his name at the time of writing; but surely his manner of explaining the things was very good.

I am pretty sure, it had nice effect on the audience. And I sincerely hope that most of those present would soon be getting rid of this drink evil. What an amount of real service Shrimati Ratan Behn is thus rendering to the poor people and Harijans! God bless her!

Birthday Greetings

I have pleasure to send happy greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays came during this last week and will come during this week on 1st to 13th May 1939:—

1. Sis. Jit Kaur
2. Bro. Behramji Gandhi
3. Bro. M. Gurusaran
4. Bro. Rasesh Amin
5. Bro. Amar Singh Tourist
6. Bro. Atique Rehman
7. Bro. Dwarkadas Purshottam
8. Sis. Freny Balaporia
9. Bro. Jayant Vashi
10. Sis. Zulekhe Shaikh
11. Sis. Chitralekha Dave
12. Bro. Sam Motiwalla
13. Bro. Sidhaprasad Parab
14. Sis. Vidya Chaudhri
15. Bro. Rudolph Lacquiere
16. Bro. Rusi Chowne
17. Sis. Dorothy Kisty
18. Bro. Santaram Karnik
19. Bro. Nagindas Shah
20. Bro. K. R. Sundaram.
21. Bro. V. B. Rajwade
22. Sis. Sankutala Idnani
23. Bro. A. Saldanha
24. Sis. Pearl Gomes
25. Sis. Dolly Adarianwalla
26. Bro. Jasmin Merchant
27. Bro. Ambalal Patel.

* * * *

Prin. Gokhale and Mr. Karandikar of Benares met the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children on Sunday, 23rd April.

Advertisements

Advertisements are useful to trades. Now-a-days it is necessary to make the existence of even first class goods known. Adverts do this. And even goods that are already well-known must still be advertised.

It is only advertisements that make a newspaper possible. More than half the space of every newspaper is filled with them. Every advert means a lot of money for the newspaper.

Advertising is now an art. Some people are employed just to supply firms with striking advertisements. Advertisements must be attractive, so great care must be taken while preparing them.

The object of an advertisement is to draw the attention of the public. Therefore the advertisers describe a very simple thing in a very flowery language. They illustrate them by means of pictures. But many advertisements, indeed deceive the public to buy worthless things.

SANTOSH MALIK.

Tit For Tat

You will need plenty of buttons and tacks, as many pieces of cloth as there are boys, and as many pieces of wood as there are girls. A large reel of cotton, some needles and hammers, will also be required.

Each boy is provided with a needle and a piece of cloth. At the word "go" the boys must dive

(Continued on Page 50)

"Her First Ora
(Photo—P. T. Sheshadri).

"What have you caught, Brother?"
(Photo—R. J. Munsiff).

"Greatly Surprised."
(Miss Vijaya G. Gupta)
(Photo—Gurunath).

The Shavian Saga

(Continued From Page 9)

hat, dark gloves and carries an umbrella. He doesn't walk as rapidly as he used to and he sometimes finds an attractive shop window a good excuse for a momentary pause. But his stride is just as long as ever and his posture just as upright.

Such occasions are rare and they are getting rarer. The people who see him nowadays are mainly those who have business with him, and they find him amid his merchandise in Whitehall Court. And what merchandise! He is the greatest living master of stagecraft and the greatest satirist since Swift. He is played more widely than any man since Shakespeare. As a social force, he has conquered the world as no man since Byron has conquered it. And how well he lasts! The world has turned upside down since some of his plays were written, but revived to-day there is hardly a line in them that needs to be redrawn.

For nearly fifty years he has been routing the fatted romantics and sentimentalists by loosing upon them a succession of strong and sinewy realists—a woman, an artist, an Irishman or a Napoleon. He flung "Widowers' Houses" at the Englishman's head as far back as 1692, and new plays, full of wit, insolence and unsurpassable dialogue, have followed at regular intervals right down to "Geneva" which opened at the Malvern Festival last August.

Superb Journalist

And yet, with all his world-wide fame, he is still a superb journalist, not above turning out a snippet of 1,000 words on any subject in the news that interests him. He is still a born pulpiteer. Even now you can hardly start a discussion in the correspondence columns of the papers on any one of his pet phobias, anti-vaccination or anti-vivisection especially, without drawing a reply with the familiar signature "G. Bernard Shaw" at the foot of it.

At the moment Mr. Shaw has two plays running on the London stage and one on the screen, and he has lately agreed to the screening of four more of his plays. As for his foreign rights, even Voltaire never handled such an export trade.

"Why don't they play me now in the United States?" Mr. Shaw demanded when this reporter sank into the chair beside his desk a few days ago. "Nobody plays me there but the Federal Theatre and they are under a rule not to charge more than 50 cents a seat."

The reporter hastily sought an alibi by inquiring what the rest of the world outside Europe, the dominions for example, was contributing to the Shavian exchequer. Mr. Shaw dismissed the dominions with a wave of his hand: "Canada is negligible. Australia is still in the middle of the nineteenth century."

Nor did Voltaire know the blessings of international copyright.

"If I build a house in this country," said Mr. Shaw, "all I have to do is to maintain it and pay taxes on it. The police protect it for me. But if I write a play, the same house springs up simultaneously in every country in Europe, and I have to look after them all. There are no police to protect them for me. The copyright laws are a mess."

Rural Retreat

But these merchandising distractions are far removed from the rural quiet in which Mr. Shaw lives and writes his plays. Voltaire had his Ferney and Mr. Shaw has his Ayot St. Lawrence. It is a hamlet, some twenty miles north of London, with a population of less than 100. Newspapers reach it only by mail and the nearest railway station is miles away. It lacks even a country bus line. It lies at a point where two country lanes cross at a dip in the rolling farmlands, and in this solitude Mr. Shaw's contacts with the world are limited to the mail, the telephone, the wireless and an occasional week-end guest of his own choice.

"Shaw's Corner," once the rectory, consists of a couple of acres of well-shaded lawns and gardens, with its own artesian well, its own dynamo for producing electricity, its own colony of bees and fantail pigeons and plenty of flowers.

Far back among the trees in its grounds, is the sun-hut in which he writes all his plays except in the depths of Winter when the weather drives him indoors. It is a large hut which revolves on an axis so that it can be turned with the sun. It is furnished with a desk, bookshelves, a couch for his afternoon nap, and a telephone which enables him to be summoned to the house for meals

Here, on the three mornings of the week when he is not merchandising in Whitehall Court, Mr. Shaw works in the fresh air—in the sunshine, when there is any. The play on which he is working at present is to be a historical play laid in the reign of King Charles II.

"Charles II was the greatest King that England has ever had," he told me. "But when you start a play on him, people begin asking, 'Who's going to play Nell Gwynne?' Psst! Nell Gwynne was an incident. I write about people who matter. Everybody who mattered is going to be in this play. It will not be history as it happened, but as it might have happened—if, say, Isaac Newton and George Fox had met and talked. Forget about Nell Gwynne. This is going to be about really interesting people."

Whether "In Good King Charles's Golden Days" is to be produced on the stage or screen has not yet been decided. Nowadays most of Mr. Shaw's new plays are written for the Malvern Festival; and if the stage gets his present play, there seems to be a possibility of its opening at Malvern next August.

Human Dynamo

Mr. Shaw works in the mornings, and after his afternoon nap he goes out for an hour's fresh air. The days when he did an hour's wood-chopping for exercise came to an end some six or eight years ago. He used to do a good deal of amateur photography, but that also seems to have ended. The village, too, used to see more of him than it does now. To-day he takes his exercise in walks through the fields or along the quiet lanes.

"I used a motor cycle at one time," he said, "and I would get on a bicycle now if the motors hadn't run me off the roads. As it is, I go out for a walk—and sometimes I suddenly get tired and have to take a taxi home."

When he returns, he spends the time until dinner with his letters, and he is usually in bed by 10. Nowadays he never goes out in the evenings. It may be, as those who know him best say of him, that his fresh pink and white complexion has become somewhat deceptive, that physically he begins to feel his years. But intellectually he is still one of the most stimulating men alive. No living man fires the imagination more than he does. You can't sit with him for two minutes without recalling in a flash the famous defiance with which Sophocles confronted his accusers at the age of 89:

"If I am Sophocles I am no dotard, and if I dote I am not Sophocles."—("New York Times" Magazine.)

Long Pepper

By Dr. KALLY ICEVALLA

"Piper Longum", as long pepper is known in Latin, is grown on creepers. It is a dried catkin. The long peppers (piper or pimpli) possess a long shape; hence they are called long peppers. Their leaves resemble the betel ones

They are cultivated in Assam, Bengal, and South India. There three kinds of long pepper in use; Bengali or as they are called 'Magdhi' peppers are very efficacious. On pounding, they render, green coloured powder; another kind of peppers give whitish coloured pulvis when reduced to powder, which is very acute in taste and smell. A third sort—a small one—comes from the Suval province of Africa. Therefore, it is said "Suvali" pepper; it is very small in size, and is inferior in efficacy for the medical use.

The piper roots are known in vernacular as 'pipli mool'. They are the dried roots and joints of the stems, cut into small pieces, a portion of the stem is cylindrical; the joints are swollen and irregularly knotty; for that reason they are also known in Gujarati as "ganthoda". Each piece is about from a quarter to two inches long, irregularly thick, hard, and of brownish hue. The interior is starchy; taste is pungent and biting.

CHARACTER

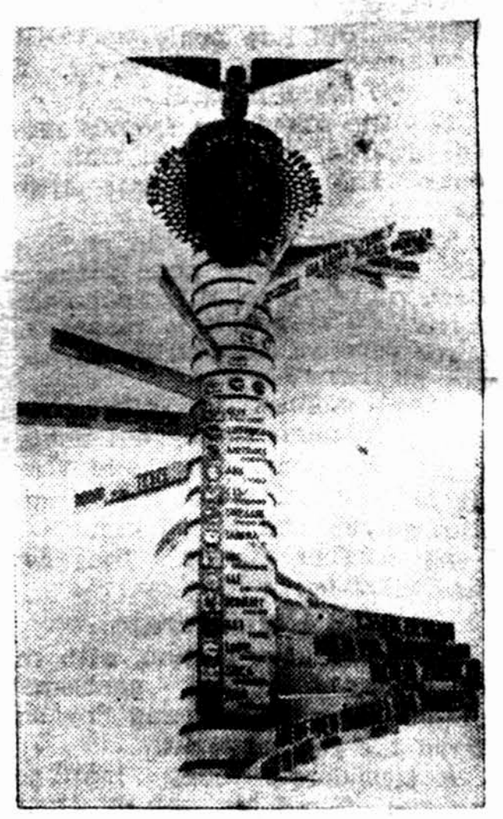
Piper Longum is a dry catkin, made up of a number of very small berries, clustered or crowded together, round a common axil. The (Spikes) vary in length; they are generally cylinderical; they taper slightly towards the apex; the colour is brownish dark; smell resembles that of black pepper; in taste it is more acrid than piper root.

PREPARATIONS

Snuff, liniment, decoction, paste, infusion, asav, confection and electuary.

ACTIONS AND USES

Both, the Piper Longum and Piper roots are stimulant, carminative, laxative and digestive. As an alternative tonic they are prescribed in chest of affections, dyspepsia, paraplegia, chronic enlarged conditions of abdominal viscera, gout and lumbago. As a resolvent, they are useful in relieving symptoms created by the obstruction of liver and enlargement of spleen. Their liniment is applied to the bites of venomous reptiles. Sometimes their snuff is used in arousing one from drowsiness. If a paste is made from them with the addition of Pashanbhed then it is very useful as a lactagogue (increasing milk in the breasts). It is to be applied to the breasts of the mother in form of a paste.



THE WAY TO THE WORLD

Photo shows: An aerial signpost which points the way to almost every country of Europe and a good many outside it at the Royal Dutch Airlines terminal at Amsterdam, Holland.

At the aerodrome there are more than 600 landings daily by 14 airlines which collectively serve more than half the world.

Ten to One

Why is the passenger by the 12.50 train very likely to be late?

A Word Square

Can you complete this word square?

W . E . S
. . . .
E . U . E
. . . .
S . E . R

How's Your Grammar?

A. Join a verb and conjunction to make a noun found in hospitals.

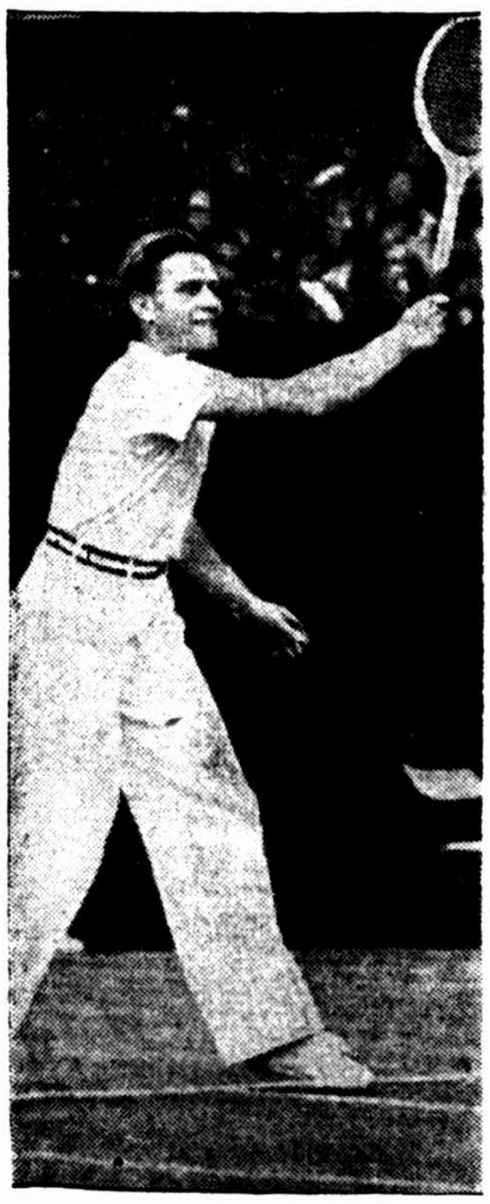
B. Join a conjunction and a noun to form an adverb denoting "lost".

C. Join a noun and an adjective to make a verb applying to government officials only.

What Are They?

T S F O I O L L L K W E

Products gained by man from worm, sheep, and rabbit, are tangled up in this jumble of letters. Can you find them?



'Cupid of the Tennis Courts' G. Von Cramm will again be Centre Court Personality No. 1 This Wimbledon Season.

Aussies And Davis Cup

Country's Leading Stars Discuss Their Chances

Australia's leading stars, with the notable exception of Crawford are confident that they stand a good chance of 'bagging' the Davis Cup from the Americans this year. Here's what the players themselves think:

V. B. McGrath: rated Australia's chance as slightly better than in 1938, particularly as America will be without the services of Budge.

A. K. Quist: "My foot-faulting difficulties are now completely overcome, and I think I am playing as well now as ever will."

H. C. Hopeman: said that with a little luck Australia might now be holding the Cup. "As Budge is now a professional, Australia's chance is so enhanced that the odds should be heavily in our favour if we enter the 1939 challenge round with a thoroughly fit team."

D. P. Turnbull: Considers Australia's prospects are better than for years.

J H. Crawford: in common with a number of leading Australian players and officials says, "I have been Associated with many Australian teams which have left our country with prospects as favourable as this year's. That is why I do not think Australia's chance is any better than in recent seasons." and—

J. Bromwich: declines to make any comment on either Australia's chance or his own prospects.

SPORTS FOR THE MASSES

Something For Indian Athletic Bodies To Emulate!

In a recent issue of the paper "The Manchester Guardian" reviewing its annual old sports Gear Appeal says:

"There are more causes than rain on a cricket day to interfere with sport. It may be that flood, fire, and tempest are needed to stop a "soccer" match, but frost puts an end to racing and Rugby, and fog is not conducive to golf. At times it may be impossible to raise a team, and the lack of a referee has delayed more than one game, but these are lesser details. It would be unusual for a collection to be taken at Wembley Stadium in order that a ball might be bought, and search parties sent out from Old Trafford to find bats and pads are unknown.

BOOTS AND BATS NEEDED

But for thousands of children in Manchester and Salford weather conditions are not the first essential for play. The equipment is missing, and if the Ginnel C. C. is to fulfil its play-street fixture with the Alley first eleven the bats must be found and the counterparts of those teams in the youngsters' football world (shall they be Demolition Rangers and Replacement Rovers?) need boots and balls. For the lack of a ball the old Rugby story about the captain who said, "Nevermind the ball—get on with the game" is poor consolation.

Our old sports Gear Appeal is a better answer to the perpetual "How?" in the sporting arrangements of poor children in the two cities. With the memory of past successes and the knowledge of the grateful thanks expressed by earlier recipients the appeal is confidently renewed this year....."

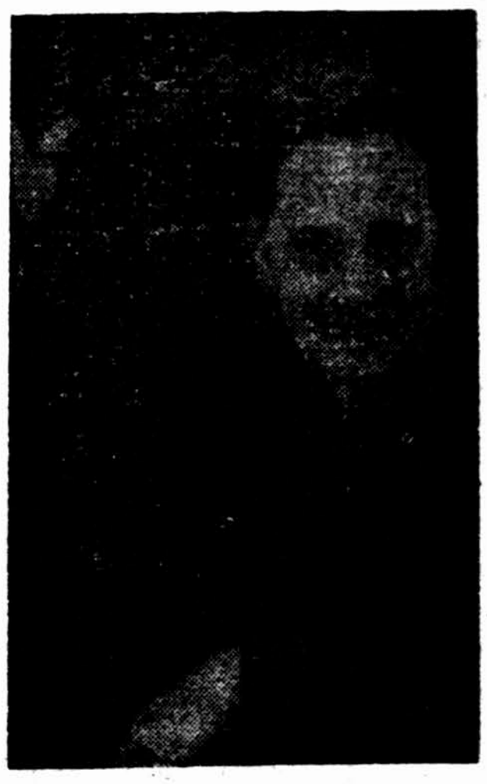
AN APPEAL TO INDIAN CLUBS

Here is something for our Indian Athletic Clubs and Associations to emulate. The battle of Waterloo may not have been won on the cricket fields of Eton but a healthier India will definitely be an asset on the batlefield of Swaraj. That the above appeal has been primarily addressed to the Athletic bodies of a country whose citizens are—comparatively—much better off physically and economically than people of our country where poverty is a synonym for existence, should serve as an eye-opener to our several Athletic organisations. Would it be too much to expect of the latter to vindicate the glorious traditions of their motherland by coming forward and making voluntary contributions of old sports Gear to India's needy thousands—distributing the gear through a properly authorised Central Committee?—J. A.

Miss. J. Nicoll—Britain's new Tennis 'discovery.'

Said the would be scientific man: "The wireless waves are hurled through the ether, strike the moon, and the moon throws them back to the earth."

Replied the listener: "You can't wonder at sometimes."



H. Lindrum—the famous billiards star who left for a tour of South Africa recently.

Wooderson Indispensable!

Non-Participation Cancels International Meeting

By granting permission to S. C. Wooderson, holder of the world's mile record, to run at Princeton on June 17 the English Amateur Athletic Association has brought about the cancellation of the Athletic contest between Great Britain and the United States, arranged to take place on July 15.

THE DRAWING CARD

In a recent announcement, the Secretary of the American Amateur Athletic Association, Mr. D. Ferris said that if Wooderson decided to make his first appearance in the U. S. A. in the Princeton Bowl on June 17 the international contest would not be held. "We told the British A.A.A that we could not hold the meeting unless Wooderson ran his first race in this country in it," continued Mr. Ferris "Naturally his race with L. Cunningham would have been the drawing card." Mr. Ferris added that the British officials informed him sometime back that Wooderson wished to complete at Princeton and they wanted to know if his appearance there would jeopardise the Anglo-American meeting "We told them to let Wooderson make his choice," said Mr. Ferris, "but we pointed out that if he chose to run at Princeton the meeting arranged for New York would be off."

Safeguarding Doctors From Prosecution

A recommendation that the law on abortion should be reformed so that doctors who terminate pregnancy to preserve the health or lives of mothers will not be in danger of criminal prosecution has been made by the Inter-Departmental Committee on the subject which has sat for nearly two years under the chairmanship of Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C.

The report has now been received by the Minister of Health, Mr. Walter Elliot, and the Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare.

The News Chronicle understands that the Committee has indicated safeguards which would prevent abuses of amended legislation.

The medical profession has urged reform for many years.

As the law now stands, a person who procures an unlawful abortion may be sent to penal servitude for life, and a person who supplies unlawfully anything knowing it will be used to procure abortion is liable to a heavy penalty.

Not Defined

If a woman dies as the result of an unlawfully procured abortion, the person who has committed the offence may be found guilty of murder and hanged, or convicted of manslaughter.

Doctors are now exposed to grave dangers because the word "unlawful" has not been clearly defined.

The Committee has recommended that the law should be made unmistakably clear.

—"News Chronicle".

Clergy Must Not Fight, Says Bishop

The Bishop of Chichester (Dr. George Bell) says the clergy should not become combatants in a possible war, or recruit men for the forces.

"Statesmen and politicians" he writes in his diocesan gazette, "call men to political action—and exhort men to stand by the nation in a time of great trial. Christian ministers do right in bringing out the moral issue at stake. They must not condone violence and injustice. . . .

"While entering, in the fullest and most self-sacrificing way, into the sufferings of those engaged in war, in no circumstances should the clergy undertake combatant service themselves."

No Recruiting

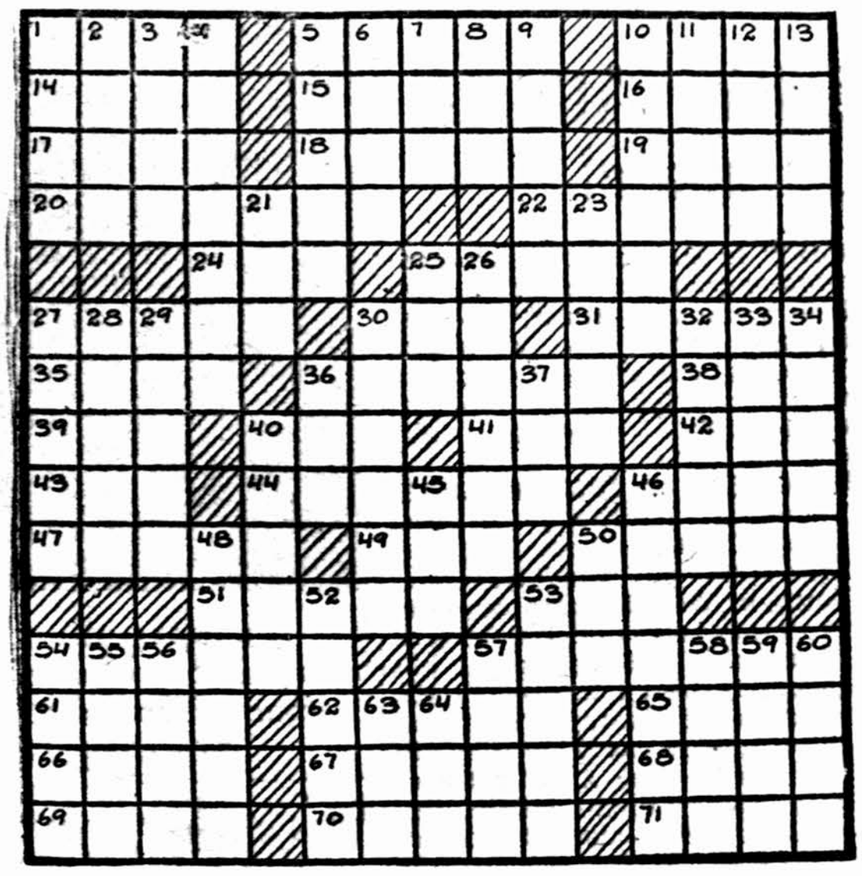
As to recruiting, he explains that his expression of opinion is in no way a condemnation of combatant service.

But there are differences of function, he writes, and "if a minister of religion becomes a recruiter he is going outside his function, and making the performance of his proper function more difficult."—"News Chronicle"

Love well seasoned with riches is the recipe for a happy marriage.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

1—Winged
5—What son of Queen Marie became king of Roumania?
10—Cure
14—Climbing plant
15—Arabia
22—Who said, "England expects that every man will do his duty"?
24—Decay
25—French historical painter
27—Contrivance that opens and closes a passage
30—Spread for drying
31—Form of figurative speech
35—What is the largest canal in in the U. S.?
36—Courteous
38—Thing; in law
39—Insect egg
40—Split pulse
41—Title
42—Scottish name
43—Utilize
44—In what state is the "Rose City"?
46—Quantity of medicine
47—Press together in ranks
49—Press for payment
50—Who is the ex-president of Czechoslovakia?
51—What governor recently pardoned Tom Mooney?
53—Negative
54—Person of mixed blood
57—Rulers
61—Charles Lamb
62—Sounds accompanying normal breathing
65—Who was the father of Ham?
66—Need
67—Strong or sudden wind
68—Antelope
69—Dagger
70—Factions
71—Minute crystal of ice

16—Who was the faithless friend of Othello?
17—Part of the eye
18—Courtyard
19—Composition for three voices
20—Marked for omission

VERTICAL

1—Eager
2—Italian coins
3—Source of indigo
4—Withhold
5—What king of France was founder of the third dynasty: Hugh ——?
6—County in Hungary
7—Rodent
8—Japanese sash
9—What is the capital of the department of Rhone in France?
10—Who wrote "My Battle"?
11—Sense organs
12—Exchange rate
13—Bird
21—Digit
23—Chemical compound
25—Who was the Norse goddess of death?
26—Who invented the phonograph?
27—What, except the sun and moon, is the most brilliant object in the heavens?
28—Ascend
29—Metric measure
30—City in Ohio
32—What constellation was named for a hunter?
33—Peas in quantity
34—Anglo-Saxon slaves
36—Established value
37—Metal
40—Who created the character Sherlock Holmes?
45—Weapon
46—Checking devices
48—Revolve
50—Mire
52—Slavs
53—Cozy retreats
54—Set of stables
55—Dash
56—Function in trigonometry
57—Respite
58—Midday
59—Tropical plant
60—Who wrote "Arms and the Man"?
63—Drink
64—100,000 rupees

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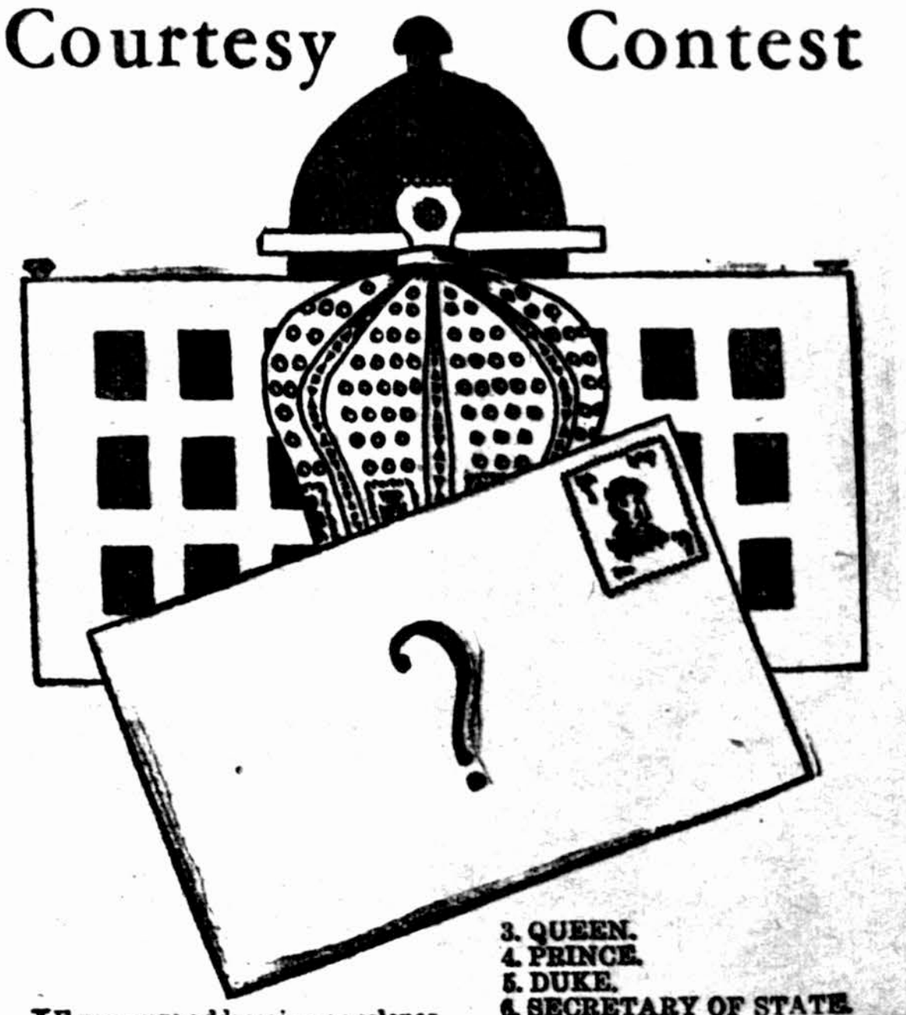
Courtesy Contest



IF you were addressing envelopes to the following dignitaries, could you do so correctly?

1. PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. A.
2. KING.
3. QUEEN.
4. PRINCE.
5. DUKE.
6. SECRETARY OF STATE.
7. CHIEF JUSTICE, SUPREME COURT.
8. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
9. GOVERNOR.
10. LORD MAYOR.

(For Solutions See Page 54)

The Three Circles

Three circles have their centers upon the same right line. The first has twice the area of the second and is externally tangent to it. The third, which has a diameter of one foot, circumscribes the first and the second. Can you find the radius of the greatest circle which can be inscribed within one of the two equal curvilinear triangles thus formed?

Spell It

USING your geometrical imagination, can you find the word formed by the letters expressed in the following geometrical terms?

Three-fourths of a cross, and a circle complete,

An upright, where two semi-circles meet,

A rectangle triangle standing on feet,

Two semi-circles, and a circle complete.

★ When Writing To ★
Advertisers
Please Mention This Paper

HUNGARY BANS SUNDAY HAIRCUTS

Only Milk Escapes New Ban

BUDAPEST, (By Mail).

All shops in Hungary are to be closed on Sundays in future. This applies even to chemists and hairdressers, which hitherto have been open on Sundays. Chemists shops will however, have the night bell available for urgent cases.

The only exception to the general rule will be that milk, which in Hungary is not distributed from door to door, can be bought between the hours of 7 a.m. and 8 a.m.—Reuter.

These Picture Mathematics Beat Figuring with Figures

AS a quick relaxation from some of those stiff mathematical problems on this page, try your hand at this simple puzzle in addition and subtraction. In this case, your adding and subtracting will be done with picture instead of figures.

Starting in the upper left-hand corner, write down the names of the objects illustrated, following the white lanes from picture to picture and writing the names one after the other as though they were a single word. Then subtract the objects in the shaded areas by crossing off the letters that spell their names. The letters in the names of the crossed-off objects must all be in their correct order, though they may have other letters interspersed.

When you have crossed off these letters, you will find that the remaining letters spell the name of a large city on the American continent. What is the name of this city?

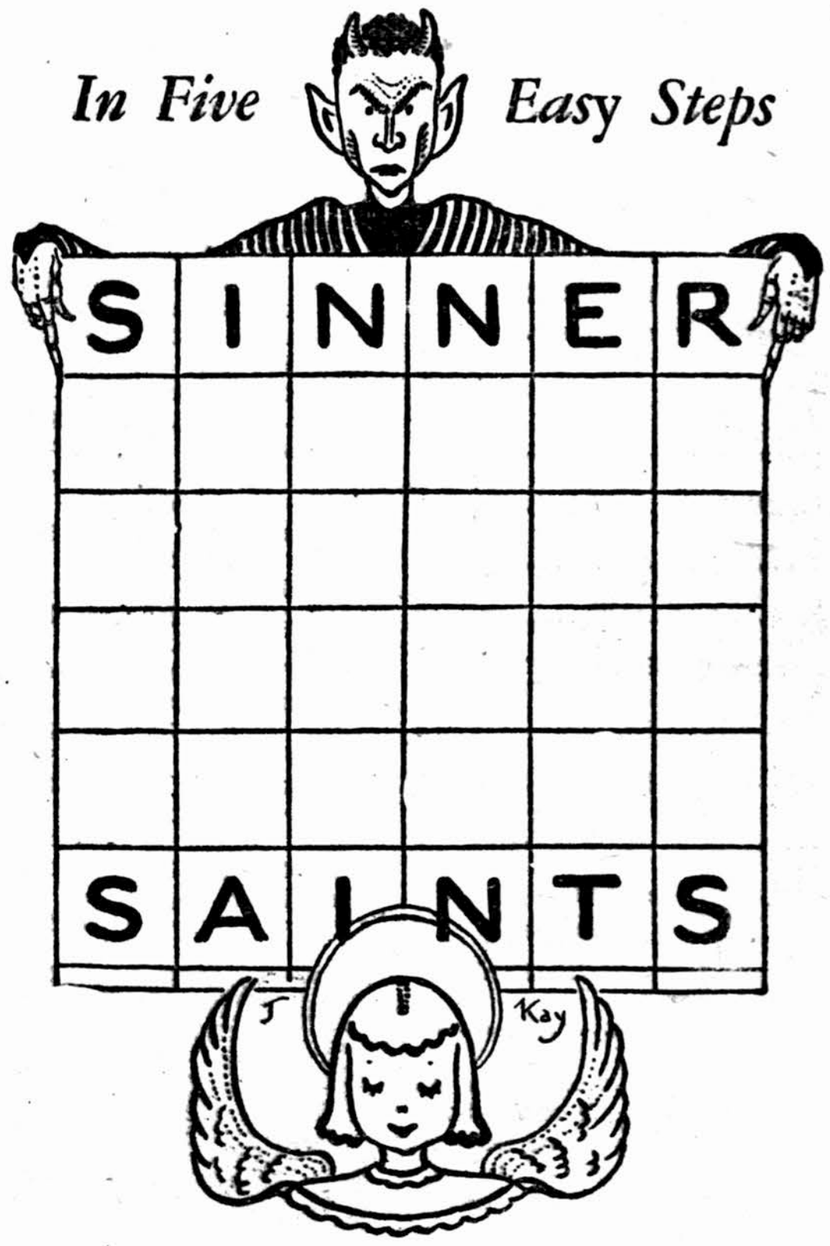
What Do You See?

JUST imagine flying a kite in a thunderstorm, with the lightning flashing all about! But Benjamin Franklin did it to find out whether lightning was electricity. In the picture above look for (a) the God of Lightning, (b) a gentleman of Franklin's time and (c) a horse.

(For Solutions See Page 54)

From SINNER *to* SAINTS

In Five Easy Steps



YOU sinners, just substitute one and the same letter of the alphabet in each row, devising the rest of the word out of the two words already supplied—and there you are, sprouting wings!

Here are the definitions: A meal, precipated, draw off water. mable material.

GRUFF BAKER McDUFF

A ******** old baker, MacDuff,
Fell into a dough-kneading ******.
He spluttered: "****!—Phew!
With baking I'm *******.
I'll seek out a trade tha's less *****."

THE five missing words in the above limerick are formed by letter deletions. Take one letter from the longest word, and get the second longest. Drop a letter from this word to get the next longest and so on.

How Few Steps?

HOW few steps need to be taken on this ladder to climb up and down and up to the top again, stepping twice on every step?

Figure This Out

Can you solve this cryptic expression?

E101000100010000UN1100ATXN

Poetic Pamela

She Finds Life Full of Contrasts

THE contrasts of life have a fascination for Pamela. That is why she pauses on her way to a meeting to philosophize on the difference between the smartly dressed club woman and her humble sister, who is washing the floors:

Within the crowded meeting room,
*The ********** presides.*
Well groomed is she, with polished airs
And costly clothes besides.

Outside, in dimly-lighted hall,
*The ********* abides.*
Well broomed is she, with scrubbing brush
That o'er the floor she guides.

And yet, the gavel-swinging miss
Rules not beyond the door,
For outside in the corridor
The scrubber has the floor.

Delete one letter from the first missing word to obtain the second missing word:

Nine Digits

Can you arrange the nine digits in a mathematical expression representing twenty, only one of the digits being used as a whole number?

Missing Consonants

I E A O A A A E A A I

Supply the missing consonants, and find an English proverb with a dog in it.

Find the Missing Words

THIS incomplete verse applies to a disappointed burglar. Can you complete it? The missing words all have the same six letters.

He ..... himself much on his skill
To find of a safe the inside,
But when he ..... opens a till
There only a ..... he spied.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

into the pile of buttons, break off a length of cotton, thread their needles, and sew as many buttons as possible on the cloth in, say, five or ten minutes. The one to get most on winds.

Now the girls become the victims. Each is provided with a piece of wood about six inches square, and a hammer. In a given time they must hammer as many tacks as possible into the wood.

The frenzied efforts of both will cause considerable amusement.

With Figures

Write on as many pieces of paper as there are players the figures 1 to 10 in two rows of five figures. All the figures should be about half an inch apart. Provide each player with a pencil. A starting point, a short distance from the figures, must be placed on each sheet of paper.

The first player places the point of his pencil on the starting point and the lender calls out the number 1 to 10 in any order he likes. The player must connect up each number with a line, following any route he likes, but no line may touch or cross, nor may he go over the same line twice.

The object is to connect up each number with one continuous line. If a player touches or crosses [illegible] scores the total of figures named. The other players try in turn, and the highest score wins.

Supreme Sacrifice

The Gauls, strong, and huge having once defeated the Romans in an open battle, were now marching towards their city, Rome, in rapid strides

They all bore a vehement grievance towards the Romans! And why should they not? One or two insolent young Romans had murdered their ambassador, thereby committing a breach of a usage centuries old. An Ambassador's person is always sacred and should be above harm. The Gauls were impatient to wreak vengeance on Romans.

The Romans had but one way of escape—to flee to the fortress on the mountain top near the city. There was a proclamation: "Citizens, you are all summoned in the open forum to speed up to the fortress." And they went—young and old, men and women—all terror-stricken.

In the midst of that assemblage, on a high platform in the Forum, were sitting eighty old Romans in ivory chairs. Clad in snow-white robes, they were awe-inspiring personalities. They were as if incarnations of Purity.

The gong rang and a veteran leader addressed them:

"My fellow citizens, Rome is in the grip of a terrible storm today. Enemies are rushing towards us from beyond yonder mountains. There is only one refuge. It is the unconquerable fortress "Capital." All of you must go there. Of course; we shall not come there. We are city-fathers, worshippers of this great shrine of Rome. Our blood will quench the thirst of the Gauls.

"There is no redemption for any country but in supreme sacrifice. We Romans have to expiate the sin of our young men. We shall not come to share your food. Ye shall all go. The gates shall be closed at midnight: We—we eighty—shall offer ourselves and save Rome"

The citizens thronged to the fortress. The gates were closed.

Next day, the Gauls entered the desolate city. The market places, the streets—all were deserted, all the houses were empty. Only in the Forum were sitting the eighty old city-fathers, as though they were the choicest specimens of Roman sculpture.

The soldiers rushed towards them, and assailed them. All the eighty laid down their lives

MANI DESAI.

Bathing the Buffaloes.
(Photo—B. F. Ferreira).

A Tableau of Mother India by the Children of Mandvi English School at their ann ual social gathering.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

The Mother's Pri[illegible]
(Miss Shaila Tavkar).

Building Her Castle
(Photo by M. J. Vyaravalla).

Nazi Terror In Britain

NET OF 1,000 SPIES

A wholesale round-up of Nazi spies and Gestapo agents in Britain is being undertaken by the special branch of Scotland Yard and by the secret service.

The task is being carried out at the express order of the Home Secretary and the Foreign Secretary and a report on what is happening will be given to the House of Commons by Sir Samuel Hoare.

Five groups of Nazi agents, numbering more than a thousand, are stated to be operating in London. They are:—

SABOTAGE GROUPS.—German citizens living in Britain ostensibly as employees or business men. Their duty is to draw up lists of important buildings, plants, bridges, railways and reservoirs.

REFUGEE TERROR GROUPS.—Who ascertain from Gestapo agents in Germany and Austria that certain refugees brought sums of money with them when they came to Britain.

Blackmail

The agents openly blackmail these people, telling them that unless they hand over the money their relatives in Nazi territory will be put into concentration camps.

NAZI LABOUR FRONT.—Built up in London under the supervision of a German woman who holds a business appointment, but is frequently at the German Embassy and Legation.

All Germans living in Britain are compelled to join the Labour Front and then to put themselves completely under its orders.

BUSINESS SECRETS GROUP.—Commercialists, scientists and technicians in the employ of British firms and charged with the duty of obtaining business secrets for Germany.

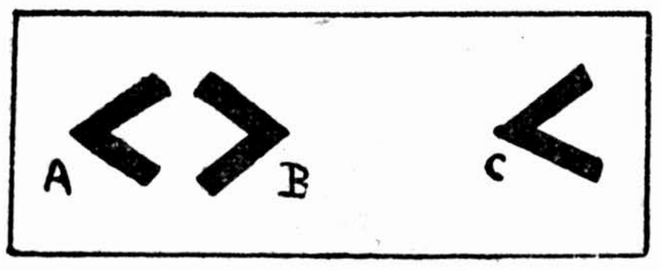
SECRET SERVICE.—Hundreds of agents are here obtaining military and political information.

Titled People

'The agents are mainly German titled people, with the entree to Mayfair drawing-rooms where relatives of Cabinet ministers can be met.'

Sir Samuel Hoare has already had three leading German agents deported from this country. Dozens of others will follow them soon.

France too, is disturbed about the activities of Hitler's agents and following staff talks between British and French police chiefs, it has been decided to pool information.



Try This Illusion On Your Friends

IF you ask your friends to estimate, at a glance, the relative distances from A to B and from B to C in the adjoining drawing, you are sure to get a wrong answer. By actual measurement, the distances will be found to be identical.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 43)

scoutmaster who means scouting should fail to begin his trip to knowledge in scoutcraft without going through these excellent and instructive volumes. The price is about Rs. 6 for both the volumes.

Madras News

There is further news about Mr. Kamath's latest activities in Madras. Once more the "Times of India" publishes a report of the Nawab of Chhatari's latest flirtings with Sir Venkata Suba Rao. Let us hope this is more genuine than the previous report. The valiant old knight has fallen again on the lap of the Muslim-Zamindar-Chief of the B. P. Association. We pity the position of the Madras B.S.A. in finding itself between the H.S.A. "devil" and the deep sea of six thousand miles in whose waters the India Headquarters of B.P. takes its birth. We should note that the decision is taken by the Executive—that is the Venkata Suba Rao-Kamath combination without the permission of the Provincial Council. When Dr. Mehta was in Madras he was told by some Commissioners of the Madras Association which by-the-by is known in Madras as "the Kamath's Association"—that it had been made clear to the "Executive" that no decision should be reached without full discussion by the Provincial Council. The Provincial Council of the Madras B.S.A.—that is, whatever remains after the crop of resignations—should immediatel meet and affirm "the bold and patriotic stand" of Sir Suba Rao and Mr. Kamath for not standing by Liberals like Dr. Kunzru and by upholding champions of revolutionary regress like the Nawab of Chhatari and Sir Byramjeee Jeejibhoy. They should further uphold Mr. Kamath as the most learned scout leader of Madras who redressed the grievous wrong done to India by B.P by rejoining the B. P. Association; and Sir Venkata Suba Rao for his having removed the "Imperialist serum" from the scout world.

We await the fate of the Madras B.S.A. at the Provincial Council meeting and we suggest that "Baloo" should proceed to Madras to take notes on behalf of the "Times of India" in person lest he be blamed for publishing things without any knowledge of the accomplishments of the Executive of the Madras B.S.A. Our sympathies in this case are with "Baloo."

Our Badges And Belts

The National Headquarters must be congratulated on the splendid cloth tender foot Badge which has been sent to all Provincial Headquarters. On black ground. the gold badge appears in hold and brilliant relief with its natural artistic curved of the flower India in the heart of the International French fleur. The badge costs a paltry nine pies and ought to be a proud possession of every Indian boy and girl ere long.

Bombay must be gratulated for the splendid H.S.A. metal belts which are manufactured by an enterprising Indian firm. The belts of leather are in three qualities with excellently finished and polished buckles with the badge and the name of the H.S.A.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA

IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL ∴ ∴ ∴

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Sentinel."
Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SAVIOUR OF CHINA

(Continued from Page 3.)

rupted it! Ten weary years of civil war began. Why?

The Three Principles

At this point we must inspect the background. In 1921, Dr. Sun had announced his Three Principles, which in theory at least are still the determining motives of Chinese political action. They were (1) Nationalism, (2) Democracy, (3) People's Livelihood. By this the eminent doctor meant that China must, by abrogating the foreign concessions, achieve proper national unity; that the country must be prepared for self-government through the establishment of democratic principles, with free elections to a national legislature; and that livelihood must be assured the starving millions by social reform, economic advance, and the redistribution of wealth. The gigantic nature of Dr. Sun's task may be gathered from the fact that, until he invented it, no word for democracy existed in Chinese.

In 1921 Dr. Sun needed help—badly. The western powers would have nothing to do with his struggling revolution, which might end their own privileges. They didn't want China strong; they didn't want China united. Dr. Sun turned to Soviet Russia. He sent Chiang to Moscow.

Russian political advisers then came to Canton, like Michael Borodin; Russian influence in the Kuomintang (National People's Party) spread, though the Kuomintang, it is important to state, never was a communist organization. When, in 1927, Chiang captured Hankow, a government influenced by the communists was established, though it was never a "communist" government. But a Chinese variety of communism, which was largely a programme of agricultural reform, surged like wild fire through the left-wing of the Kuomintang, inflaming and irradiating the landless peasants. It was perhaps inevitable that the Kuomintang should split. The right wing, thinking mostly of Dr. Sun's first principle, nationalism, found itself more and more at variance with the left wing, which emphasized the third principle, social equality. The breach widened; the split became irremediable; and civil war broke out. The leftist government in Hankow was over-thrown (1927). Chiang overthrew it.

White Terror

Chiang went to the right. His friends were dumbfounded. He seemed to be destroying wantonly a large part of the programme of the revolution. He seemed to be betraying his pledges, his friends, and the memory of Dr. Sun. Chiang, the revolutionist, became a counter-revolutionary His former associates and brothers-in-arms, who joined the left, were ruthlessly hunted out and extirpated. A white terror of unexampled ferocity struck China.

Chiang might have been a revolutionist; but he never was a "radical." And he came to feel that the revolution was bound to be destroyed unless he could make it respectable—that is, get the support of the powerful business and foreign interests in Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley. He went to Shanghai, bowed to the bankers and international concessionnaires (whom he had promised to throw out) and became their man.

Later his anti-Red campaigns served several important corollary purposes. His long pursuit of the Reds gave him an excuse to put his national army in many Chinese provinces which otherwise he could not easily have invaded. Again, the Red heresy gave him something concrete to attack persistently: an item useful to a nationalist dictator.

Chiang's ten-year series of "pacification campaigns" were unsuccessful. He tried literally to bleed China "white"; he didn't quite do it. The communists never succumbed, and never surrendered. Finally came the kidnapping in Sian and, as a result, a volte-face as astonishing on Chiang Kai-shek's part as the first one. The communists had Chiang at their mercy, he who had murdered so many of their men; and they let him go. The reconciliation was as remarkable as the original split. Chiang made a United Front with these "enemies." After terrible dilemmas, terrible delays, a new chapter in Chinese history began.

A Bull-Dog

The keynote to the Generalissimo's remarkable character is his stubbornness, his tenacity This delicately featured soldier is a bull-dog. He has no tact. During the Sian kidnapping he dug himself in, emotionally, morally, and never budged—and kept begging his captors to kill him! His Sian diary gravely notes that Shao, the civil Governor, advised him to be more "lenient" in his conversation with the Young Marshal, his captor! Chiang talked to the Young Marshal with complete confidence, and never glossed over his contempt for those who had captured him.

There is cruelty in his character, and the ruthlessness of his war against the communists is well-known. He had thousands of people executed, many of them for no crime except that they disagreed with him. He is shrewd, suspicious, calculating, and not above the use of guile. On the other hand, both his physical and moral courage are indisputable. He has proved more than once that he has no fear of death.

He is so sure of himself that he is willing to wait until others see their errors, admit that he is right, and come to him repentant. Thus the extraordinary succession of war lords who, after revolts, have been pardoned, paid soundly, and sent abroad to "recuperate their health." Chiang in this way turns his late enemies into valuable supporters.

Another characteristic is his almost illimitable, dogged patience. Five years ago Chiang was submissively bowing to Japanese demands. He lost Manchuria; he lost Jehol; he saw Inner Mongolia threatened; yet for years he made no resistance, said nothing against the Japanese, and indeed punished Chinese who did. Several of his best officers, appalled at what they called his weakness, his pro-Japanese policy, flared up in civil wars. Still Chiang did nothing. Then the war of 1937, still raging, broke out. Chiang fought. But copies of secret lectures delivered in 1934 prove that even then he was passionately telling his best officers in confidence that eventually they must fight Japan; he implored them to prepare themselves for the war that was bound to come. Chiang probably knew, in the early 30's, that successful Chinese resistance was impossible; that at all costs the Chinese must buy off Japanese attack until the last minute, at which time they might have a chance to win.

Wound Bounties

Chiang makes shrewd use of money. Early in the war he invented a system of wound bounties unique in military annals; he paid bonuses for wounds. Every private soldier wounded in action in China gets 10dols. (Chinese) per wound, which is more solid satisfaction to the realistic Chinese than a stripe on the sleeve. Officers get 30dols. to 50dols. and generals 100dols. The success of this system was immediate.

The Generalissimo's salary is 1,000dols. (Chinese dollars, worth roughly 25c. in American money) per month. His private fortune is not believed to be great, though he made money freely in his early Shanghai days. The fortune of the Soong family, into which he married, is quite another matter. The Soongs are among the richest folk in China, and represent one of the most striking concentrations of power in the world; for the family includes not only the three Soong sisters, but Dr. H. H. Kung (the prime minister of China) and T. V. Soong, China's ablest financier.

The eldest Soong daughter is the present Madame Kung. The second daughter is the widow of Sun Yat-sen. Third is Mei-ling (often Anglicized into Mayling), Madame Chiang Kai-shek. All three daughters were brought up in a religious atmosphere; all went to missionary schools in China before completing their education in the United States, and all—most importantly—were associated from childhood with the Chinese revolution, for their father was Sun Yat-sen's trusted friend

Madame Chiang, the youngest, is the most brilliant of the sisters. She is probably the second most important and powerful personage in China. Chiang makes his own decisions, but she is a competent adviser, a counsellor, an indispensable agent for contact with foreigners and foreign opinion.

When he was 15, Chiang married the daughter of a neighbour, a Miss Mao of Fenghua. The marriage, arranged by his family, was terminated by divorce in 1921. This Madame Chiang is believed to be an old-style Chinese, with bound feet. The Generalissimo never sees her these days, though he continues to support her dutifully. She bore him one son, Ching-kuo, now about 30. Subsequently, he adopted another. After his divorce, the Generalissimo met Mei-ling Soong in Canton.

"Madame"

Madame is exceptionally good-looking and extremely 'chic.' She went to Wellesley, and is perhaps a bit more Americanized than her sisters. She is alert, smoothly polished, full of graceful small talk, enormously competent.

Her courageous devotion to China and Chiang is beyond dispute. She goes everywhere; she does everything; she is like Mrs. Roosevelt When an air raid comes, Madame Chiang drives up to the scene. sometimes in slacks or any costume, to superintend care of the wounded. She has been especially active in fostering rehabilitation work in rural areas, in encouraging development of simplified language instruction, and in the creation of the "New Life Movement", a popular programme of self-help and betterment.

Her "last" message to Chiang at Sian, relayed by her brother, T. V. Soong, expressed a good deal of her character: "Should T. V. fail to return within three days, I will come to Shensi to live and die with you". (Chiang, reading this, records "My eyes got wet".) But Madame did not wait the stipulated three days; she arrived the next afternoon to make her husband's cause, his life, her own.

On October 23, 1930, Chiang Kaishek was baptised into the Christian Church. All the Soongs are strong Christians, and when the Generalissimo was courting Madame, his suit was rejected at first because he was not a believer. Old Mme. Soong demanded that he adopt Christianity; the general, stubborn as always, said that she would think the less of him if he assumed a new religion merely to make marriage possible. She was impressed by this; then he promised that if the marriage took place, he would study Christianity seriously and become a convert if he came to believe in it.

Still his courtship met with disapproval, but Chiang was persistent. He interrupted the revolution; he rushed back and forth between Canton, Hankow and Shanghai; he was a man possessed. Finally, in 1927, Madame Kung, elder sister to Mei-ling, summoned a small group of newspaper men and, to their surprise, stated; "The general is going to marry my little sister". The marriage took place on December 1, 1927. Immediately after the ceremony Chiang said: "The work of the Revolution will now make greater progress, because henceforth I can bear my tremendous responsibility with peace at heart".

Subsequently he became a Christian, and is now a devout and even ardent believer. He chose "Why We Believe in Jesus" as the text for his most important radio address in 1938.

The Generalissimo is said to be as much in love with Madame to-day as in the days he courted her. His last message to her from Sian, when he thought he would die the next day, was, however, couched rather impersonally:

"As I have made up my mind to sacrifice my life, if necessary, for my country, please do not worry about me. I will never allow myself to do anything to make my wife ashamed of me or become unworthy of being a follower of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. Since I was born for the Revolution I will gladly die for the same cause."

Unfailing Ritual

Every Monday morning, wherever Chiang's government happens to be, a remarkable and significant ceremony occurs. About 600 men file briskly into a hall near his headquarters. The military band plays a march, and the audience comes to attention. Then everyone in the hall uncovers and bows three times to a portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. One --two—three. The bows are made with precision and eclat. The Generalissimo then reads the testament of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, uttering it a sentence at a time, which the audience repeats. It is exactly like a prayer meeting and the reading of the gospels.

The Generalissimo asks silent meditation for three minutes and then delivers a lecture which lasts an hour or longer. He discusses the military situation, exhorts his officers and ministers to further efforts, scolds slackers. points out abuses, and issues moral injunctions. During the entire performance, the audience --which includes everyone of consequence in the government—must remain standing. When it is over, the General does not say thank you or "au revoir", but simply a single abrupt word, "Completed!"

Chiang Kai-shek, after 30 years of revolution and civil war, has become the symbol of Chinese unity, the personification of Chinese resistance against Japan. The Japanese know this very well; they have announced that if they capture him he will be decapitated.

Probably Chiang is the strongest Chinese individual since the third century B.C. when the Great Wall was built. His friends say that he is happier now than they have ever known him, more poised, more confident. It is not hard to guess the reason. He himself is now trying to build another Great Wall—a wall to keep the Japanese out, to permit China an authentic national development, to allow China to belong to the Chinese. He is fighting a foreign invader, and not his own people.—"Current History."

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SILENT FAREWELL

(Continued from Page 16)

She thought of her marriage day, of her yellow wedding sari, of her hair decked with jasmine flowers. She could never wear the same sari again except after her death when she would be dressed for her great journey. Yes, since she was not a widow, she had every right to wear that sari. But what use was all that show? No, she would rather be cremated as a widow.

Presently, a cinder of her old love smouldered as she recalled his extreme tenderness at the birth of their first child. He had sat up all night attending to her wants, foreseeing her least desire. How could she say that he had not been a good husband to her during the six years they had lived together? She could not remember a single occasion when he had been unkind to her. In the early days she had compared notes with her companions and found that she was infinitely happier than any of them. Just before his disappearance, he had seemed greatly distracted as though there was something that weighed on his mind, something against which he seemed to struggle desperately. That was undoubtedly caused by the obsession of an intense passion for the other woman.

Why had he, then, shown such tenderness to her and her children just before his disappearance? Some nights he had lain awake and once or twice, he had left his bed and crept into the children's room. She remembered that quite well. But during the last few weeks he had occupied a separate room so as not to disturb her. She had inquired what caused his sleeplessness but he had answered her that a little change of air would soon put him right again.

During the last week before he disappeared he had brought daily presents for her and the children, and when she protested against his extravagance, he had smiled and said that he would not deny them anything within his means. He had assured her that there was no need to be frugal as they had enough to live in comfort.

Why had he shown her such extreme love before he left them? Undoubtedly, it was a ruse. Her whole being had at the time revolted against his deception.

But now, only the thought of his tenderness crept into her soul; and inner voice evoked in her heart an emotion the like of which she had not felt for several years. Who was this man wanting to see her? What did he wish to tell her? Was it in the interest of her sons?

Thus, for several minutes, she sat deliberating and finally, decided to go. She glanced at the old clock, standing in a corner of the room. It was past nine o'clock. Yes. There was still time to catch the train. Hurriedly she took leave of her sons, then, throwing an old red shawl round her shoulders, she went out in the gloom of the night.

In a few minutes she reached her friend's house. He was about to leave for the station.

"Ah, you are just in time. You will not regret it," he repeated his assurance, helping her into his two-wheeled ekka.

As the vehicle rattled along the deserted road of the village, she asked her friend again whom they were going to see but he answered her in the same vague manner as before.

It rained the whole night. The rumbling of the train, the uncertainty of what she was going to hear the next day, kept her wide awake. Towards morning, however, she dozed off but only to awake from a tantalising dream. She saw her husband standing near her and stroking her hair tenderly as in the old days. He looked fine in his immaculately white Khaddar and Gandhi cap with a narrow brim. She sat up with a start and fell a thinking of the past, when she was made to feel that she was not the right wife for her husband, and that was why he had left her. The old bitterness rankled in her mind again. What a fool she was in having consented to take this long journey. She despised herself for having left her home. She would jump out of the train to avoid any more humiliation. The thought of her boys, however, instantly chased the idea from her mind and she lay down again, closing her eyes. But the more she tried to forget the past, the more, she was swept off by the tide of old memories.

The train stopped at last at a small way-side station where her friend brought her a cup of tea.

"Whom are we going to see? Will you not tell me now at least?" she asked him plaintively.

"You shall know it in an hour's time," was his reply as vague as before.

At ten o'clock they found themselves walking on the dusty road of M. They trudged along until they reached a dismal-looking house lost in the gloom of palm trees. They entered a gate which opened into a garden wherein a few strange looking men were watering plants. A feeling of repulsion filled her being at the sight of some of them

"What a place you have brought me to!" Mira moaned in despair.

Her friend remained silent.

"When I arrive late at the office the chief always makes that funny face."

Presently, they were received by a squat little middle-aged man who led them to a dingy little outhouse with cracked mossy walls.

"You could not have come a moment later. He is holding his last breath for you," said the man to Mira who dragged herself behind in a state of stupefaction.

"For the last few days he has been calling you continually, and we had to send for you," he explained as he opened the rickety door of the little outhouse and silently invited Mira to go in. As she entered she started back with a cry. On a narrow bed in the middle of the room lay a man A mere mutilated remnant of humanity.

She did not fail to recognise him. He still had his old tender smile.

She knelt beside the bed.

He tried to speak but words died on his lips before he could utter them. He joined his palsied hands to bid her farewell, then, closed his eyes.

"It is all over!" said the man who had ushered Mira and her friend into the room.

"He has been the best patient we have ever had in this asylum. Twelve years he lived an exemplary life, bearing his painful existence without a murmur." His words stabbed Mira to the quick.

"He had had his sad moments but he always tried to look cheerful," he added covering the dead with a sheet.

"Merciful God! Merciful God!" sobbed Mira, throwing herself at the feet of the dead in a paroxysm of grief.

"But it was not your fault, you didn't know!" consoled her friend.

"Why did you not tell me all these years? You must have known?"

"I had promised him not to give you the slightest hint of his whereabouts. Some day he would send for you himself, he had said."

The thought of her unjustified rancour against her husband who out of ineffable goodness had mutely resigned to self-effacement, now tore the very vitals of her being.

In the evening Mira and her friend were on their way home. She lay stricken under the burden of her grief, while the train rattled along the bare bleak southern Maratha country. The wind which was sighing and sobbing at intervals, roved madly about the earth. The clouds rushed frantically across the skies as though pushed in a terrific struggle.

The following day, both silent and voiceless, reached Mira's home.

In the back courtyard sounded the sad piercing wail of the peacock. It did not wish to be left out by the mourners.

AMERICA'S GUN-GIRL NO. 1

America's "No. 1 Gun-girl"—sixteen-years-old Estelle Dickson, whose husband was shot down by the police was arrested at Kansas City recently.

G-men traced her following the discovery of a "travelling arsenal," believed to belong to her.

In a garage at St. Louis, said to have been rented by Estelle, they found a car containing a store of arms including two fully-loaded automatic rifles, ten sticks of dynamite with short fuses, one sawed-off automatic shotgun, one revolver with a target sight, 116 rifle bullets and 324 rounds of revolver ammunition.

The car also contained eleven sets of licence plates of various States.

EXPERT SHOT

It was after shooting down her husband, when he tried to draw his revolver after being betrayed by a woman friend, that the G-Men started on the trail of Estelle.

Slim, blonde, young and pretty Estelle is rated as the most dangerous woman in the United States, being quick and deadly with a revolver and likely to shoot it out with the G-Men trapped.

She was a jolly schoolgirl until she met Benny Dickson, the twenty-seven-year-old son of a college professor, with whom she eloped.

He and Estelle were wanted for a number of bank robberies murders and kidnappings.

Estelle is reputed to have shot a way clear for her husband and herself in several tight corners.

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Guide To Good Books

(Continued From Page 4)

nard Shaw if that may help us n understanding his attitude.

THE AESTHETIC APPROACH

I fail to see why one should confuse the aesthetic with sensationalism. I would not be afraid of the aethetic approach if it implied an understanding of the form of literature, taking into account the fact that the form and the contents in all good books are inseparable. What we should guard against was expressed with uncomfortable logic and precision by de Maupassant. He said: "The public as a whole is composed of various groups, whose cry to us writers is:—

'Comfort me'.
'Amuse me'.
'Touch me'.
'Make me dream'.
'Make me laugh'.
'Make me shudder'.
'Make me weep'.
'Make me think'.

and only a few chosen spirits say to the artist:

'Give me something fine in any form which may suit you best, according to your own temperament'.

This only means that literature is not meant merely for relaxation and it is not only a storehouse of exciting adventures and thrills. It is not merely something in which one's day-dreams come to life and one escapes from reality. We should not look upon it as something that relieves only the tedium of life or provides a feast of sensationalism. We should not go to it because we want to indulge in sentimentality or to have our nerves set on edge; nor should we care for it because it relieves us temporarily of our discomfort and makes us think merely of the inequities of life. Though a good book may do all of these things for us, our appreciation of it should not be conditioned by these things.

VISION OF LIFE

We should, on the other hand, seek in literature a vision of life and its right and adequate expression. In other words, we should see how in a work of art the vision of the artist and his sense of form come to terms with each other and are so blended together that the one becomes inseparable from the other. This is the liberal or the catholic attitude for which such a strong plea has been put. If we have this, all forms of literature become full of absorbing interest for us. We can then move from an epic to a novel, from a lyric to a satire, from a comedy to a tragedy without losing our right sense of values. We can then know what we have to expect of a book and by asking only that of it, we need not be disappointed if the writer has done his job competently.

We should therefore go to literature because it is the revelation of life and because it enables us to contact life in its fundamental and basic truths. Any book, ancient or modern, that has the stuff of genuine life in it is a fit subject for study. (A Broadcast Talk from Lahore Radio station.)

Mystery Of Colour

(Continued From Page 13)

we see an object it is always seen in some one colour or the other.

Refragibility of rays, then, is the key-note of colour. (It is to be noted here that bending of rays is a common factor of both refraction and reflection). The spectrum of prism is, according to this, due to nothing but the chemical making-up of the prism itself. This now accounts for the riddle of dark lines in the spectrum.

Optic Sensation

And so, rose is red for the reason that the refracted rays have taken such a bent course as to cause in us by their acute action upon the optic nerves the sensation of red colour. Green is green for the reason that the rays are now so arranged as to cause in us green sensation. Countless colours have their countless refracted rays at their back. We say that a thing is white when we are unable to distinguish the intermixture of bent-rays; for this reason it seems white when the colour-disc is rotated. A thing is black for the fact that the refracted rays are at 180 degrees to the surface of the body on which light falls with the result that the seer is unable to perceive any light.

This world, nay, the entire Universe of panoramic view is the Universe of colours to the living beings alone. If there be any defect in the system of a living being the action of the refracted rays on the retina of the eye, may either fail to create any colour sensation entirely causing blindness or partially as in the case of colour-blind persons, or work perversely such as causing unicolour-sensations as in the case of jaundiced persons. But such are the abnormal cases. Normally, man at any rate, can feel the light, see the colours, consequently enjoy the multicolour beauty of the Universe.

Peculiarities of colour-sensations are due to peculiarities of refractions. And the peculiarities of refraction are due to the atomic molecular positions and structures of the substance of the body. If we can according to our will and choice bring about a change in the molecular positions in the formation of structure of an object, it will at once change its colour and give out the desired tint and yet remain the same as before. Thus we once learn that art we shall have wonderful results. We can change yellowness of gold into green, blue or any thing. Instead of having always white silver, we may have, if desired, yellow silver, green, blue or any one. Similarly we may have anything in any colour. Therefore the present discourse is not merely of academical interest only but is of great practical value. It speaks of a thing whereby man can become master of colours; consequently king of beauty too! ! !

Mastering colours are indeed king of beauties! !

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Solutions of Today's Puzzles

Poetic Pamela: Chairwoman, chairwoman.

Ten to One: Because it will be kept in one if he catches it.

Word Square:

W E E K S
E L L E N
E L U D E
K E D G E
S N E E R

How's Your Grammar: A. Correct. Singular. B. re-try, astray; C, imp-each, impeach.

What Are They? Silk . . . wool . . . fair.

Transposition: One bug—enough.

Heads and Tails: HEAD, heal, teal, tell, tall, TAIL.

Courtesy Contest:
1. His Excellency the President of the United States.
2. The King's Most Excellent Majesty.
3. The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
4. His Royal Highness Prince ——
5. His Grace the Duke of ——
6. The Honorable the Secretary of State.
7. The Chief Justice of the United States.
8. The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
9. His Excellency the Governor of ——
10. The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor.

Picture Mathematics: The name of the city is Rio de Janeiro. The objects are: Trident, Oar, Tank, Sledge, Jar, Apes, Mornets, Tire, Shoe, Awl, Tent, Ankle, Dart, Grapes, Shorts, Tee and Shawl.

Missing Consonants: Give a dog a bad name and hang him.

Nine Digits:

13258
× 6
947

From Sinner to Saint: Sinner, rained, drains, tinder—"d" being the letter substituted.

Figure This Out: Excommunication.

How Few Steps? Nineteen steps. First mount step 1, then go back to the ground and continue step by step in the following sequence: 1 3 5 3 4 2 4 5 6 7 6 7 8 9 8 9.

Spell It: The words is "tobacco."

Three Circles: The required radius is 9 feet .922257 inches.

Grab Bake McDee: The missing words are: Thorough, through, trough, tough, tough, ough.

Find the Missing Words: The missing words, in the order of their appearance, are: prides, pried, spider.

Solutions of Last Week's Puzzles

SPRING PUZZLE: The names of the flowers are: Rose, Violet, Daisy, Pansy, Aster, Geranium, Salvia, Begonia, Dahlia, Gladiolus, Zinnia, Azalea.

Over Her Head: Ceiling.

Puzzle Game: The ten kicks are: 9 over 1 and 10 onto 2; 7 over 6 and 5 onto 4; 5 over 6 and 8 onto blank section; 10 over 5 and 8 onto blank section; 1 over 5 and 8 onto 10; 8 over 9 and 2 onto blank section; 8 over 5 and 3 onto blank section; 6 over 10 and 1 onto 5; 3 over 6 and 5 onto blank; 8 over 6 and 5 onto 3.

Double Acrostic: The name of the actor is ROBERT TAYLOR. The words in the horizontal rows are: Right, Opera, Berry, Equal, Radio, Tiger.

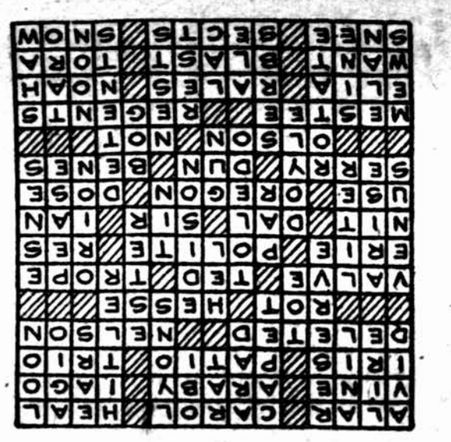
The Four Rivers: The four Canadian rivers are: Porcupine, Leaf, Seal and Great Whale.

Anagrams: Tomato, apple, mice, contempt, supple, ice.

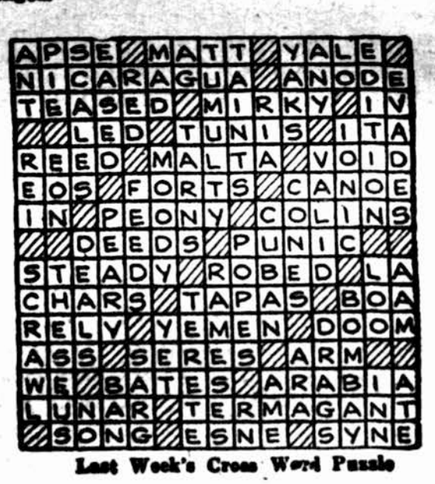
Five-Minute Poser: Rose, the blond with the flowered dress, is readily identified as the culprit. The amounts 20 and 24 cannot be formed by adding any two numbers from 1 to 10, while the only two consecutive numbers that will add up to 11 are 6 and 5.

Filling the Hand: The words in the chain are: KING, Sing, Sink, Sick, Sack, JACK, Pack, Pick, Nick, Nice, NINE, Fine, FIVE, File, Film, Firm, Form, Foam, Foal, Foul, FOUR.

Poetic Pamela: Garden, Danger, Gander, Ranged.



This Week's Cross Word Puzzle



Last Week's Cross Word Puzzle

Heads and Tails

Change HEAD into TAIL using four links.

Transposition

Transpose what a bear might give a cat into what the cat would consider it.

HUNTING FROM AIR

Low-flying aeroplanes are being used to bomb wolves which are causing serious depredations among reindeer herds in Finnish Lapland.

In the neighbourhood of Rajajooseppi a pack of twelve wolves succeeded in finding cover in a dense forest before a plane was able to overtake them.

Ski patrols are following up the tracks of a number of wounded wolves. A ruthless campaign against the packs is continuing.

Politeness is an asset at all times including that moment the traffic cop hands you a ticket.

CATARACT

"Eye-Cure". An infallible remedy for Cataract and all other eye diseases. No risk, No operation. Guaranteed cent per cent success Tested and World-Wide reputed. Price Rs 2/ per phial. 4 phials at a time Rs 6/- Postage etc. -/10/- extra.

KAMALA WORKS (P.O.).
PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.

Kamala Devi

(Continued from page 1)

In many respects, Kamala Devi had to sacrifice everything, the protection of a home, the shelter of the family, material comfort and face untold social and economic hardships for the sake of her convictions. For, her social unconventionality and political heterodoxy has met with much disfavour and discouragement from the world around.

Civilization has done much to humanise the world, but it has done as much to intensify human suffering. There are still dark corners where the old enemy, tyranny, is safely entrenched and where might, nor right prevails. Kamaladevi's soul has revolted against this from her early days. With her innate sense of fairness and justice, she has thrown her weight on the side of the downtrodden and is one of the leading crusaders against the present social system.

Leader Of Feminism

Kamaladevi was from the start attracted to the women's movement. She championed the cause of women with great vigour and zeal. In fact she gave some of the best years of her life to the cause of Indian women and became one of their foremost leaders. The recognition of her services is evident from the fact that she was unanimously elected three years in succession as General Secretary of the All-India Women's Conference, which is the premier women's body in India. It was mainly through Kamaladevi's efforts that the Women's Conference was built up into the All-India body. it is to-day.

Quite early in her career, she realised the importance of the right type of education as an indispensible factor in shaping the nation. She also realised the crying need for reform in our educational system, especially that of women. Kamala Devi travelled in India, studying various educational institutions, nothing defects as well as progress. Later during her second visit to Europe she met educanists of repute and studied new experiments. The experience, she thus gained, contributed towards the fructifying of an experiment started by the Women's Conference as a practical step in new education: The Lady Irwin College.

National Figure

Her whirlwind tours, her stirring lectures, her indefatigable energy, and tireless work in organising and propaganda work all over the country are all well known to those who have watched the growth of the women's movement in India.

Kamaladevi was one of the very first aongm women to be stirred by the country's call and she straightway joined the civil disobedience movement. She did a great deal in awakening Indian womanhood to the need for political liberty and inspiring them to join freedom's fight under the Congress flag.

Kamala Devi's heroism and patriotic services soon made her a national figure. She was not only the first woman to court imprisonment, but one of those Indian politicians greatly feared by the authorities.

Her first prison experiences were tolerable, but the later ones were of a vindictive and harsh type. Wearing the rough garb of a prisoner and living on the coarsest of food, Kamala Devi, reared in luxury, endured long months of agony in tiny, airtight prison cells, sometimes alone in utter solitude.

Kamala Devi's otherwise hardy constitution gave way, and during her last imprisonment, her fourth, she had to be released before her time on medical grounds and she returned hardly a shadow of her old self, broken in body but not in soul.

If the country had continued to wage another fight, she should have been again in the fore-front. But the politics in India took another turn and for the time being, there came a lull on the land. But the raging fires of unrest in Kamaladevi's passionate soul could not dim. They burned as fierce as ever.

Orator And Writer

She is the foremost woman speaker of the day, addressing large audiences in crowded halls, or open spaces talking to College students, labourers or peasants or gathering of women, receiving enthusiastic ovations wherever she goes. Her fame as a speaker is very great and she draws large crowds.

It is not only as a platform speaker that Kamala Devi is so widely known, her well written articles are a special feature in several journals, and it may give some idea of her work to know that she writes nearly every day to some journal or other, although she travels over thousands of miles and has crowded programmes.

There is no doubt that Kamala Devi loves her work, be it either writing or speaking or organising She is never at rest; even whilst travelling she is either reading or writing

Her untiring energy as a worker for India's cause is marvellous, rising at dawn and toiling till late at night. In the car or on the train, she labours busily, has immense faculty for concen tration, so that she can speak or write with startling clarity and ease.

Such is the untiring work to which Kamala Devi is devoting her splendid talents, for she is gifted with an indomitable soul, with her voice as with her pen as with an untiring zeal for service. In spite of every obstacle she flies the banner of definite purpose. being all along inspired by a principle, an ideal.

Kamala Devi is not only a leader, but an artist, and educationist, and above all a woman.

Friend Of Poor

If you meet her at her resi dence you will find her surrounded by interveiwers, socialists nationalists, communists, civilian officers, singers, artists, musicians college students, dancers, Journalists, radio enthusiasts. and starving geniuses.

She is both an inspiration as well as an example. She is proud nay, almost haughty with the rich and the powerful but very humble and sweet with the lowly and the oppressed. She has not only mentally identified herself with the poor but has even physically merged herself with their existence and is able to snare their travail and struggles. With her this is no mere posè, no more platform platitude, it is a spiritual fact and that is why she does it with so much ease and naturalness.

To discipline herself to these rigours has been no easy task for her. Brought up in comfort, sensitive by nature to the harsh surfaces of life, with an innate revolt against ugliness and filth artistic by temperament, and therefore with a natural craving for beauty deliberately to cut herself adrift from the soft colourful world and choose the dark cellars and cold pavements has meant eternal internal conflict for Kamaladevi. You can often see the traces of it in her. But with almost an iron will she has schooled herself to this. With her there is no halfway house. She must rise or she must fall.

This tribute is uttered from the inmost depths of one, who has some times walked with her both in the sun and in the shadow.

WIG-MAKER'S DREAM COMES TRUE!

A Nice tradesman's family has just celebrated what must be one of the oddest of jubilees.

It is the 150th anniversary of the family baldness.

For five generations, every member of the family has been born bald and remained bald for life.

The youngest member of the family is just three and has not a single hair on his head.

It looks as if he, too, will afford work for the wig-maker.

Chairs with a slightly worn appearance are extremely uninviting. An attractive filet croche chair set will remedy that. Or are your chairs new? In that case, you'll want a smart chair set for their protection. Each arm piece measures 7 by 13 1|2 inches. The back rest measures 13 1|2 by 15 1|2 inches, using knitting and crochet cotton.

(Copyright)

BULGARIA'S HUMAN CHIMNEY

The other day a Frenchman claiming to be the "King of Cigar Smokers," won a contest by keeping a cigar alight for 2 hours and 12 minutes. In quite the same class is a Londoner, named Nyboer, who recently drank a pint of beer against all comers in 3.5 seconds, which he claims is a world's record, George Tzanoff, of Sofia, Bulgaria, has come to be known as the "Human Chimney", because he smoked continuously for fourteen hours, consuming no less than 144 cigarettes.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

DINER: "Do you serve crabs here?"

Waiter: "We serve anyone, sir."

* * * *

SMITHSON had just buried a relative, and, after having shaken hands with all his friends found some difficulty in starting his car.

"Hang it!" he exclaimed. "I knew the day wouldn't pass without trouble of some kind."

* * * *

"MY wife left me because I played so much golf," said Brown. Green seemed interested

"How much does a set of golf clubs cost?" he asked.

* * * *

"WHAT makes you think Mrs. Briggs is not to be trusted?" asked Jones.

"WELL," replied his wife "I told her a secret about Mrs. Jenkins that Mrs. Fletcher told me in confidence the other day, and she told Mrs. Fletcher that I'd told her after I specially asked her not to."

* * * *

A TOWN Councillor lost his notes for a speech and eventually the slip of paper was discovered at a chemist's, where it had been left by mistake. In the meantime, the chemist had made it up as an eye-wash.

* * * *

HEARD at the Zoo: "Look, Daddy, that clever monkey is counting his fur."

* * * *

A POLICEMAN whose evidence was being given on oath deposed: "The prisoner called me an ass, a dolt a scarecrow, a ragamuffin and an idiot!" And this being the conclusion of his depositions, his signature was preceded by the formal ending: "All of which I swear is true."

* * * *

HUBBY was leaving on a business trip, and had decided to take three umbrellas with him.

"Why three umbrellas, my dear?" asked his wife.

"Well," he replied, "one to leave on the tram, one to be left in the train, and the third in case it rains."

* * * *

"WILLIE, I don't like that dog you brought home last week. He barks too much. I'll give you five shillings if you'll get rid of him."

"All right, Dad. A deal is a deal."

Next day Willie asked his father for the five shillings.

"Here's your money," his father said. "How did you get rid of him?"

"Why," answered Willie, "I just swapped him for three puppies!"

IT WAS getting on for 3 a.m. as the seven revellers tacked on their tuneful way up the suburban street. After a good deal of discussion, interspersed with many a salutation and an occasional burst of song, the tallest of the bacchanalians stepped forward and, picking up a convenient half-brick from the road-maker's pile, cast it with a glad shout through an adjacent window. The seven waited expectantly, and true to their hopes, a woman's face of purplish hue appeared at the gaping hole. It froze speechlessly at the sight of the revellers.

"You will pardon our unlooked-for intrusion," said the tall one courteously, "but do you happen, by any chance, to be Mrs. Smith?"

"I do," screamed the person behind the window.

"Ah," said the tall one with a smile of relieved satisfaction. "How very fortunate. There appears to be some question of loss of memory involved, I fear. I wonder if you would care to come out and select Mr. Smith from among us?"

* * * *

SAID the boarding-house landlady, frigidly: "What is it this time, Mr. Simpkins? You've always got something fresh to complain about?"

"Not this time, Mrs. Entwistle," replied Mr. Simpkins. "It's my egg."

A CONCEITED young writer was discussing his Art, and so forth, with an outspoken friend.

"You can say what you like," the literary man affirmed, "but you must admit I have had a whole crowd of imitators!"

"You have, old boy—you have," his friend agreed. "Most of 'em, too—years before you started writing!"

* * * *

"I WANT to advertise for a man," said the stately woman, approaching the advertisement department of the local newspaper. "I want a man to carry coals in the winter, keep up the fires, shovel snow, mow the lawn, water it, attend the flowers, clean the boots, mind the children, wash the dishes, sweep the front, run errands and all that sort of work. In short, I want a man who will be always about the place and can be called to do any kind of hard work at any time. He must be sober and trustworthy, of good appearance, not over thirty, and——"

* * * *

"EXCUSE me, madam," interrupted the clerk. "We do not accept matrimonial advertisements."

* * * *

TEACHER: Lizzie, who was Francis Drake—"

Lizzie: "A friend of Donald Duck's."

"I HEAR that since Mueller went to America, he's made a name for himself.

"Indeed?"

"Yes, he now calls himself Miller."

* * * *

"HOW do you manage to keep your cook so long?"

"Well, we move the furniture around so often that she feels she's in a new place each time."

* * * *

"YOU told that man it wasn't much more than five minutes to the station, and it is all of 15 minutes!"

"YES, but he was nice and polite—and he seemed so tired."

* * * *

WIFE: "Dearest, what do you think of this cake? I baked it all by myself!"

Hubby: "Darling, it must be much nicer than it tastes."—Georgetown.

* * * *

ANDY: "I can't thread this niddle, mother."

Mrs. Horner: "Why, son?"

Andy: "Well, every time I get the thread near the eye it blinks."—St.Louis Post-Dispatch.

* * * *

"DADDY won't be home to dinner this evening, Willie, so you will have to take his place."

"Do you mean I'll have to read the paper at the table?"

Our Humorist At Large

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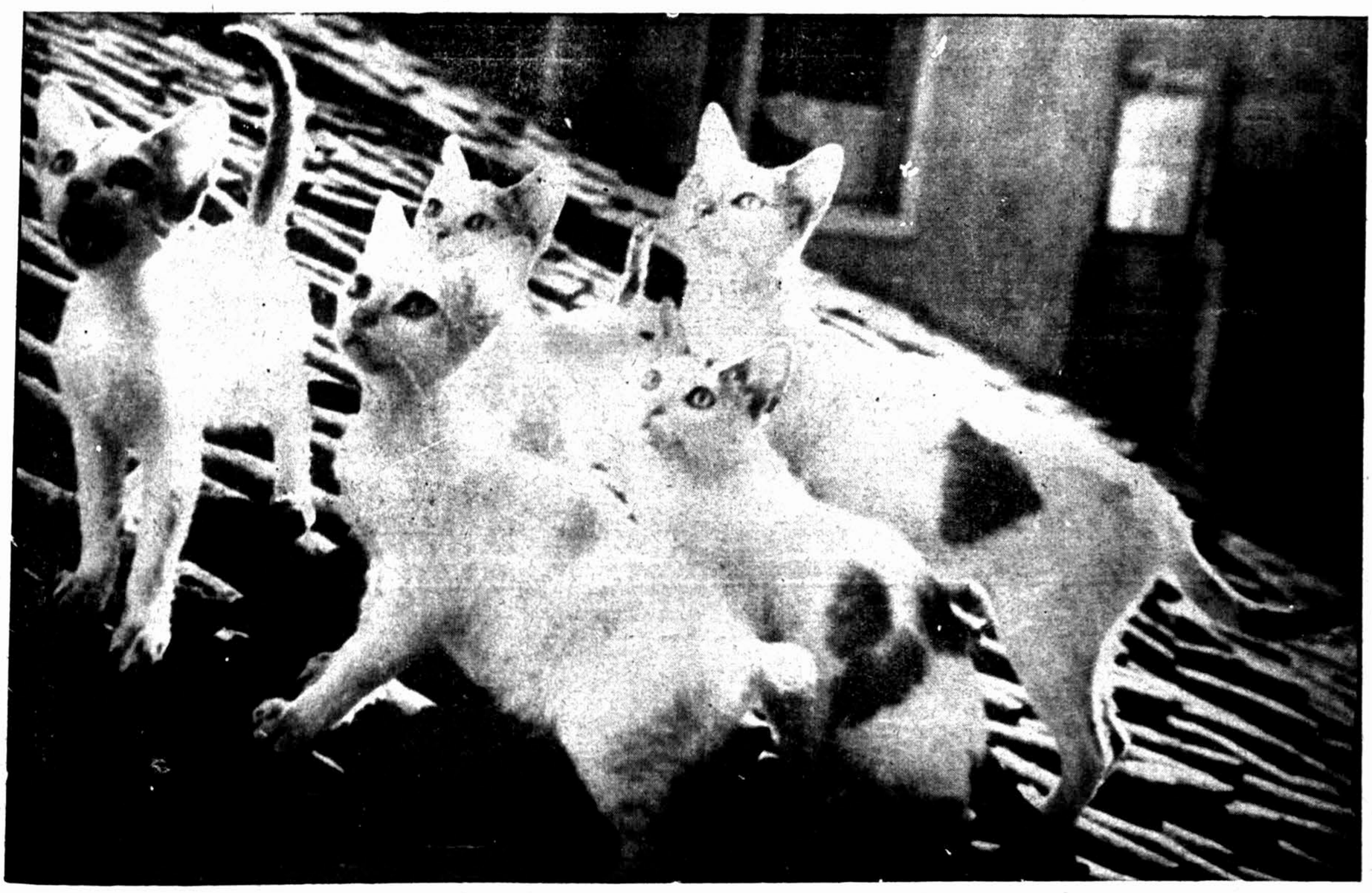

"FURIOSO" (Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

BULLOCK-POWER

(Photo by N. G. Shah).

HARVESTERS. (Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

HALF-WAY HALF-SAIL (Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

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May 7, 1939.

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The right start to a busy day is a sound night's sleep—FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1 insures a deep sound sleep

Wakeful nights and disturbed sleep are often the result of faulty feeding. You can make sure of a good night's rest by regularly drinking Fry's 4 Foods in 1. This chocolate flavoured drink has a double action. It induces restful sleep and creates new energy. Every drop of it improves health and gives you fresh vigour.

Remember to drink it every day. A teaspoonful in a cup of Milk is a valuable meal in itself.

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